



A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. XVII—No. 2.

CHICAGO, MAY, 1896.

TERMS, { \$2 per year, in advance.  
Single copies, 20 cents.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BAZOO."

BY J. CLYDE OSWALD.



THE editor of the *Bazoo* was a quiet man. He preferred sitting in his office half submerged in a pile of exchanges to mingling with the crowds in the stores or on the streets, and at a public gathering of any kind he was usually to be found in a seat somewhere in the rear of the hall, rather than at the front, even though his rival of the *World* occupied a prominent place on the platform. Still, when Friday came, the day on which both papers were published, it might have been noted that the majority of the townspeople carried home a copy of the *Bazoo*.

The name it bore was not of its editor's own selection, and he had been on the eve of changing it ever since his purchase of the property. He was a school teacher before he became an editor, but the life had seemed to offer but slight opportunity for advancement, and he invested his savings in the *Bazoo*. The change was not all he had anticipated. He cherished the idea beforehand that he would have something to say about the price to be charged for advertising space in his paper, and he even imagined he would print less obituary "poems," "cards of thanks," etc., than was his predecessor's practice, but he gave up after several subscriptions had been stopped and one or two of his best paying advertisements were withdrawn. He then turned these matters over to the old printer who came to him with the newspaper outfit as one of its fixtures, and after a year or two affairs ran along smoothly again. He did not permit the newspaper to relapse entirely into the usual rut of country newspapers, and consequently it had a better standing than have most of its class.

While he did not take an active part in the politics of the town, he was much interested in its government, and what he did not say about it in

person was proclaimed through the columns of his paper. This same government was not of the best, and in his quiet way the editor of the *Bazoo* had attempted to better its conditions. The time finally came when it was decided by the small coterie of the better element, of which he was a member, that if anything material looking to the betterment of conditions was to be undertaken, it would have to be done openly and at once. Therefore it was agreed that an opposition ticket must be put in the field at the spring election, and they would accept no other proposition than that the editor of the *Bazoo* should head it as the candidate for mayor. He pleaded his ignorance of the law, among other things, as an excuse for refusing to accept, but was told that common sense was needed more often than legal lore, and if there came a time when he "got stuck in the mud," as somebody said, in the consideration of a knotty problem, he could adjourn the court until he had "pulled himself out again," a proceeding not uncommon. If it came to such a pass that he positively could not render a decision, "Why, bind 'em over to the county court; you'll get your fees anyhow." The "reformer" who gave this advice was a new accession, and though they looked upon him a trifle askance, his knowledge of "the ropes" was deemed a sufficient excuse for having him in camp. So the editor of the *Bazoo* was prevailed upon to head the ticket; and when the opposition heard of it, what did it do but put up his rival, the editor of the *World*, as their standard bearer! It was not a wise move, everybody said, for the latter had but little standing. The "ring" itself knew it was unwise, but it put him up more to show its contempt for the "reform" element than for any other reason. There was no salary attached to the office of mayor, and the fees were very small. More important to the "ring" was it to have a man known to be "safe" in the chair, and a "safer" man than the editor of the

*World* would have been hard to find. Each side was loud in asserting its certainty of winning, and the campaign was a bitter one. A great deal of money was staked on the issue, and every person in the town was on the tiptoe of excitement. The editor of the *Bazoo* refused all offers to bet, and kept away from the crowds as much as possible. There were no mass meetings or public speeches save the harangues which were constantly going on between partisans of both sides in the streets, or where'er they chanced to meet. Every voter in the town was personally interviewed, however, and made to promise support to one side or the other, and so urgent were these

disconcerted the editor of the *World*, but he knew from the sallies showered upon him that it would be considered a sign of the white feather if he did not accept the challenge, and the bargain was made.

By eleven o'clock that night the votes were counted, and it was announced that the editor of the *Bazoo* had lost. There was much sorrow among the "reformers," but the most resigned of them all seemed to be the defeated candidate himself. He hunted up the leader of the local brass band and made arrangements for its services the next day, and vanished from the streets.

The day dawned bright and clear, and the country folk came in from miles around. The principal



SOME JERSEY PRODUCTS.

Photo by Vernon Royle.

pleas that to escape them I am afraid many promised support to both sides.

The two editors met unexpectedly in a crowd about noon of election day. Most of the voting was over, though the polls did not close until six o'clock. The editor of the *World* immediately produced a roll of bills and offered to bet his rival any sum he liked on the result. The latter declined, saying he did not approve of betting. After enduring several taunting remarks, he squared about and said:

"I will tell you what I will do. I will agree to hire a brass band tomorrow and ride you in a wheelbarrow behind it wherever you want to go, provided you will agree to do the same for me, if I get the most votes." This speech and the laugh from the crowd which greeted it somewhat

street led from the depot, around which were clustered many of the stores and offices, to the public square, in what had become the old part of the town, the distance being about half a mile. Both newspaper offices were situated near the depot, on opposite sides of the street, and the editor of the *World* had decided to have his triumphal procession lead from his office to the town hall on the public square, from the steps of which he proposed to make a speech. Accordingly, a few minutes before ten o'clock the members of the band assembled in the middle of the road between the two offices, and a strong iron wheelbarrow was placed in position in their rear. The portly frame of the editor of the *World*, resplendent in a new suit of clothes, shining silk hat, and gorgeous watch chain, soon after ambled into view, its owner greeting the



applause which his appearance created with a joyous smile. Almost immediately the editor of the *Bazoo* appeared at the open window of his office on the second floor above and said he would be right down and for them to have everything in readiness. The editor of the *World* scrambled into the wheelbarrow and arranged himself in its cramped quarters as best he could. It was not very comfortable, but he soliloquized to himself that he would in any event rather be in it than behind it on this occasion. The appearance of the editor of the *Bazoo* caused another shout, which grew louder as he squared himself at the handles of the vehicle he was to propel and gave the signal to the leader of the band to go ahead. The tune the band played was, of course, "See the Conquering Hero Comes." This was by special arrangement of the mayor-elect and its leader early that morning. When they had arrived at the public square it was to be changed to "Hail to the Chief." The small procession moved down the street and the clamor of the throngs on the sidewalks increased in proportion to the distance traveled.

The editor of the *World* noted the enthusiasm which his journey through the ranks of his fellow-citizens created, and he found himself regretting that he had not been elected mayor long ago. The band finally came to a standstill, though "Hail to the Chief" still went on; the wheelbarrow stopped also, and its occupant got out and ascended the steps of the town hall and turned his face to the tumultuous multitude about him. After waiting a moment, the editor of the *Bazoo* picked up the handles of his wheelbarrow and strode away. The mayor-elect gazed upon his retreating form almost without interest at first, and then all thoughts of the nicely worded speech he had in mind were forgotten. He got mad instead, and the longer he looked the more choleric did he become. He started down the steps, then went up again, and in an effort to address the crowd he danced and swore and fumed until, to escape its yells and jeers, he dashed inside the building and locked the door.

And the editor of the *Bazoo* wended his way down the street to his office, his back bearing a sign which read:

"TRASH HAULED AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A LOAD."



TRYING TO BE "CUTE."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

## PUNCTUATION — QUESTIONS AND EXCLAMATIONS.

NO. VII.—BY F. HORACE TEALL.

EVERY actual complete question should have an interrogation-mark after it, whether at the end of a sentence or not. Every exclamatory expression should be followed by an exclamation point.

This is a mere restatement of rules that are given in every treatise on punctuation, and which are taught in the schools from the very beginning. Evidence of this is found in questions often asked in the writer's own household by a child only seven years old, and he doubts not in many others. The child asks, "Is that a question or a statement?" Now, simple as this question really is, it is not uncommon to find in print a question ended with a period, or something that is not actually a question with an interrogation-mark. We may conclude from this that more care is needed, especially on the part of proofreaders; since it cannot be ignorance of universal rules that produces the bad result, that result must be due to carelessness. Proofreaders, however, are not the only people who are not quite as careful—or perhaps it would be better to say thoughtful—as they should be. Authors are probably more careless or thoughtless as to such small detail than any others concerned in the production of printed matter, and they sometimes write in such a way that their real intention as to questioning, exclaiming, or merely asserting is uncertain unless they indicate it by punctuation.

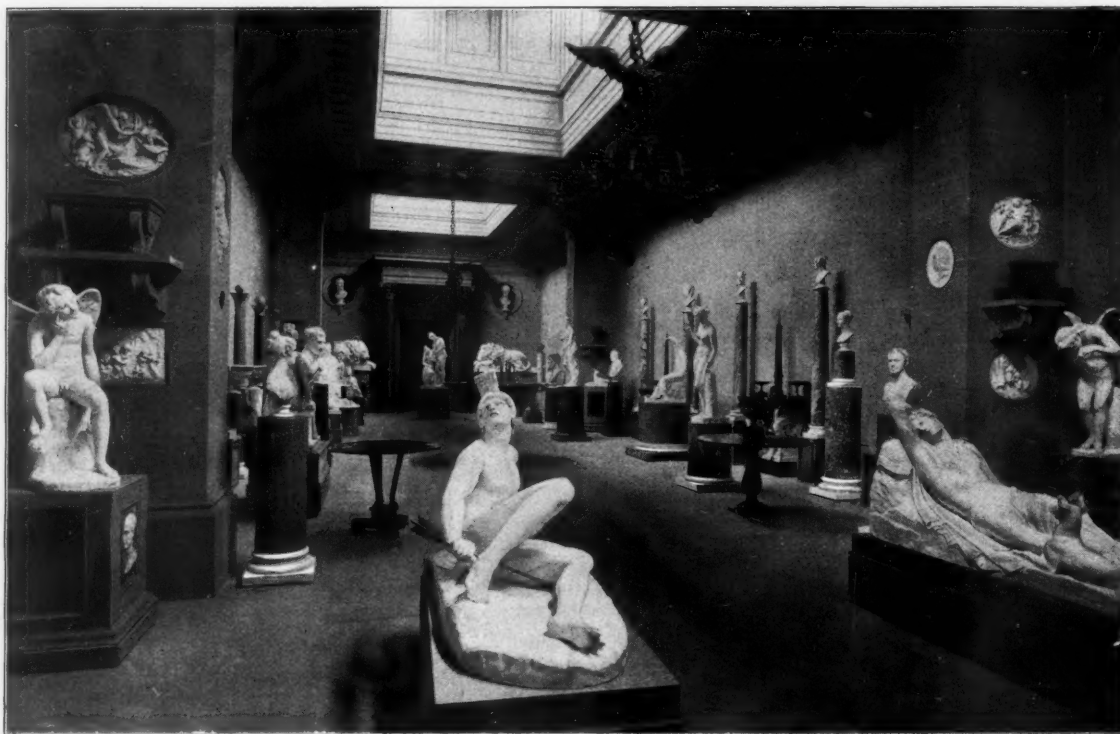
One rule has been generally considered sufficient for the use of the interrogation-point, but writers on punctuation accompany their rule with some remarks embodying a few subordinate rules. The points for discrimination are so simple that it is remarkable that the discriminations are not always made instinctively. Some part of this difficulty may arise from obscurity in the wording of the rule. One author states his rule as follows: "An interrogation point must be placed after every interrogative sentence, member, or clause." Another says: "An interrogative mark is placed at the termination of every question, whether it requires an answer, or, though in its nature assertive, is put, for the sake of emphasis, in an interrogative form." This writer also says: "In some cases it is difficult to distinguish the difference between an interrogative and an exclamatory sentence. As a general rule, however, it may be observed that after words in which an answer is implied, or to which one is expected to be given, the note of interrogation is added; and after those, though apparently denoting inquiry, where no answer is involved or intended, the note of exclamation is the proper and distinctive mark. If the writer

of such passages has a clear conception of his own meaning, he can be at no loss which of the points should be used; but if the language is ambiguous, and requires to be punctuated by a printer or an editor, either of the marks may, under the circumstances, be regarded as admissible."

Both of the rules quoted are subject to a slight misunderstanding, because of a little lack of thought in making them, especially the second, in its latter half. With adequate study of its intention, the long passage quoted is sufficiently clear; the one part of it that might be misleading is that which indicates the note of exclamation as the only point to be used when the sentence is not interrogatory.

imply an assertion that some person has a certain belief, but incidentally only, and not at all so as to make its real meaning assertive.

It is a fact of practice that many purely assertive sentences are printed as questions, and many real questions are printed without an interrogation point. Instances might be cited almost innumera- bly from ordinarily well-made books, but a few will suffice, from a book that happens to be the last one looked at before writing. Here are some assertions found in it as questions, which should be impossible, unless as the merest infrequent accident: "What an idle effort, one might say, for a recalcitrant priest to raise his voice in defiance of



THE SCULPTURE GALLERY, CHATSWORTH, DERBYSHIRE, ENGLAND.

Of course the passage refers to the two kinds only, but there is another sort of sentence that should be considered, in which neither of the two marks should be used—the merely assertive sentence, which should have a period.

The writer last quoted gives evidence of the fact that people need to cultivate their power of discrimination in distinguishing kinds of sentences. He gives as an example the sentence: "How can he exalt his thoughts to anything great or noble who only believes that, after a short term on the stage of existence, he is to sink into oblivion, and to lose his consciousness forever?" He says this is assertive in its meaning, but interrogative in its structure or form. As a matter of fact, it is purely interrogative in every way, although it might be said to

so powerful and widely established an authority?" "How aptly the clever epigram of the German philosopher describes the dissensions and confusion in the various Protestant bodies today?" "In works of charity, what a striking contrast there is in the histories of the Catholic and the Protestant churches? How barren the one and how fruitful is the other in this class of Christian work?" These are plainly exclamatory sentences, affording no real excuse for representing them as questions. Probably they were printed as questions because they contain words that are called interrogative pronouns. Grammarians are responsible for much confusion and misunderstanding through such fallacious and unnecessary classifications. The so-called interrogative pronouns are used as frequently in

assertion as they are in interrogation, and the grammar of the language would have been better understood without the classifying term, "interrogative pronoun." Such words would be just as truly classed if they were called exclamatory pronouns.

Notwithstanding the fact that a noted authority on punctuation says it is not always easy to distinguish between questions and exclamations, the assertion may be confidently made that the difficulty is not real, but is to be accounted for only as the result of common carelessness or thoughtlessness. Everyone should have the distinction between questions, exclamations, and mere assertions so thoroughly under command that it would be impossible to mistake them, either in the work of writing or in that of printing what has been written.

Exclamation points should be used very sparingly, unless an author or editor expressly indicates their use, which indication or order should be obeyed. Of course, most rules of punctuation must be subject to the writer's or editor's dictation, as the nature of printed matter is so variable that only the maker of it is in some instances able to decide exactly what punctuation is appropriate. Very few changes from copy will ever be necessary in the use of exclamation points if the manuscript is so punctuated as to show that the writer has been careful.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### COMPOSITION OF TITLE-PAGES.

BY ED S. RALPH.

**T**ITLE-PAGES play a very prominent and important part in any catalogue or book, and the compositor is often at his wits' end to get up something artistic, attractive and sensible—a page, as it were, that will induce the prospective customer, or reader, to more closely examine the pages following. There are some beautiful type faces now, admirably adapted for this purpose, but care and good judgment should be exercised in their use.

Much depends upon the inside of the book or pamphlet as to the extent to which ornamentation can be employed with propriety. Should artistic lithographic inserts be used, the title-page should be plain and as few ornaments as possible used. The adoption of a reverse plan will lay the whole book open to adverse criticism from artistic judges, and these criticisms would be well founded, for the simple reason that these inserts are about all the ornamentation necessary.

In the illustration showing a De Vinne title-page used in the White bicycle catalogue, the ideas expressed above are carried out as far as it was possible to do. The two small ornaments were positively necessary in order to balance the page; otherwise they would not have been used. This

catalogue has a number of lithographic inserts, besides the litho cover. In a case of this kind the type should be plain, and no texts or faces semi-fancy be employed in the construction of the title-page.

The title-page of the Dayton bicycle catalogue, set in Jenson, is, as will be seen, quite the reverse

#### Portfolio of Illustrations

showing

## The White Bicycles



#### Then and Now

Illustrated by  
Thulstrup Veenhoff



(In Colors.)  
Lovers Will Meet. The Postman's Welcome.  
The Doctor's Hasty Call. Central Park New  
York Now. Vassar Girls Exercising. The  
Family's Country Outing. White Girl Coaster.  
(In Black and White.)  
Wheel of the Past and Present. Playing Tag  
on the Bike. Trio of White Girls Out for Fun.

#### The White Sewing Machine Co.

Principal Office and Factory,  
Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

#### Branches:

New York. Boston. San Francisco.

De Vinne title-page. Reduced one-half.

of the De Vinne page. The same conditions did not prevail and ornamentation was resorted to. The catalogue was printed in colors. The main ornaments were printed in brown and the type

Was the Surprise of '95  
The Dayton  
Will be the Wonder of '96



## Dayton Bicycles

Manufactured By

The Davis Sewing Machine Co.,

Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.



#### Branches:

New York City,  
76 Reade Street.

Boston, Mass.,  
159 Tremont Street.

Chicago, Ill.,  
338-340 Wabash Avenue.

London, England,  
24 Aldersgate Street.


Jenson title-page. Reduced one-half.

in dark green. Half-tones were copiously used throughout the catalogue and the typework was to a large extent ornamental. The ornamentation was not at all out of place and was an essential feature in an artistic piece of work, because of its



attractive nature. It had a pleasing effect on the eye and held the attention of the reader and inspired him to keep on turning the leaves and continue reading. This, however, was not the case in the White catalogue, the lithographic inserts performed that office, and extensive ornamentation would have produced a reverse effect.

It often happens in a title-page that the customer makes it a combination title-page and introductory. In cases of this kind it is more difficult



1896

**Acme Cycle Co**

High-Grade  
Bicycles

Elkhart, Indiana, U. S. A.

THE TIME, when two or three manufacturers could fairly claim the only high-grade Bicycle and command their own price, is gone. THE TIME, when improved machinery and skilled mechanics shall produce the finest in the world, at prices all can afford, is come.

Combination title. Reduced one-half.

to get good results, but they can be obtained, as will be seen from the "Acme" cycle page and also that of the Dayton Church & Opera Chair Company. St. John and Jenson, together with the ornaments of the same name, are exceedingly useful in cases of this kind.

Where a title-page is made to serve a twofold purpose, it is a good idea to divide the page and put



Chair Catalogue of

**Dayton Church and Opera Chair Company.**

Dayton, Ohio.

We Manufacture Opera and Assembly Chairs, Pulpit and Lodge Furniture, Etc.

THE DISCRIMINATING PURCHASER:

We take pleasure in presenting our Revised Catalogue of Opera and Assembly Chairs. It will be our aim to sufficiently describe our goods, but as briefly as possible.

Long experience has given us pointers. Our Chairs are made on strictly mechanical lines or principles, enabling us to secure noiseless action, durability and comfort second to none.

Our line is complete, embracing the cheapest as well as the most elaborate and expensive Chairs on the market.

Combination title. Reduced one-half.

the title part in one series of type and the introductory portion in another, as is done in the title-introductory page of the Dayton Church & Opera Chair Company. This method, provided the type thoroughly harmonizes, produces a pleasing effect, and serves to distinguish and separate the one from the other. But harmony and effect must be well considered, otherwise the result will be anything but satisfactory. Tons upon tons of printed matter—pamphlets and catalogues, alone—are annu-

ally wasted. That is, they find their way to the omnivorous waste-basket, many times without even having had their pages scanned. The reason is plain enough. Inferior work, lack of attractiveness, or a repulsive appearance seals their fate. The recipient cannot drop them quick enough, and instead of helping to sell the product which they advertise, they fail even to pave the way for the traveling representative, and make his task an extremely hard one. Thus it is that the work is wasted, postage squandered, and a desirable effect utterly annihilated. Many times the compositor is as much at fault as the firm for which the work is being gotten out, and it is no more than plain truth to say that lack of thought and no judgment whatever on the part of the compositor plays a very unwholesome part in the matter.

Too much care cannot be exercised in the title-page. The cover may be very attractive, but if the title-page is not in keeping, it has the effect of an ice-water douche. Therefore, use judgment and help the customer in attaining the end desired. This is as much to the interest of the compositor as it is to his employer and the customer, because it adds to his value. Very few employers are so blind to their own interests that they will allow a man to go unrewarded who is zealous in his endeavors to look after the welfare of the firm and do his customers' work so well that they will, rather than let their work go to another concern, wait a reasonable time for it and even pay a larger price than the rival concern offers to do it for.

The compositor has a very important part to play in the work turned out of any office, and he should have enough energy and self-esteem not to let it be said: "If the compositor had done his work as he should, that job would have been a fine one throughout."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### MACHINES FOR BLACKLEADING ELECTROTYPE MOLDS.

BY F. J. HENRY.

THERE is no operation connected with the electrotype process that causes the workman more anxiety than that of blackleading the mold. Other operations can be watched, and if not successful the fact discovered immediately and necessary steps taken to remedy the difficulty. In blackleading it is different, as until the shell is removed from the wax mold there is no certainty whether the leading has been properly performed. It is a portion of the work that is usually intrusted to boys, and boys—also men—are sometimes not as careful as they should be with their work, and bad shells are the result. Sometimes lack of proper leading may be discovered when "striking" or coating the mold before it is placed in the battery, but the surface of a mold which has passed through

the leading machine, or leading box, is usually sufficiently covered with plumbago so in its general appearance it seems all right; besides, it is not an easy matter to critically examine a wet mold, the water preventing the discovery of slight defects in the film deposited in the operation of "striking"; if there is loose plumbago in the mold it is almost impossible of detection after the film of copper has been formed on it.

In the operation of blackleading it is all important that suitable plumbago shall be used; good results must not be expected otherwise. It must not only be pure and free from grit, but must have a bright luster; if the color is dead, similar to fine charcoal, it should be discarded. Dealers sometimes say the absence of luster is due to the plumbago being ground very fine. It is a fact that there is a difference between the luster of fine and coarse plumbago of the same quality; the experienced buyer can generally determine whether the sample is good by examining it with a magnifying glass.

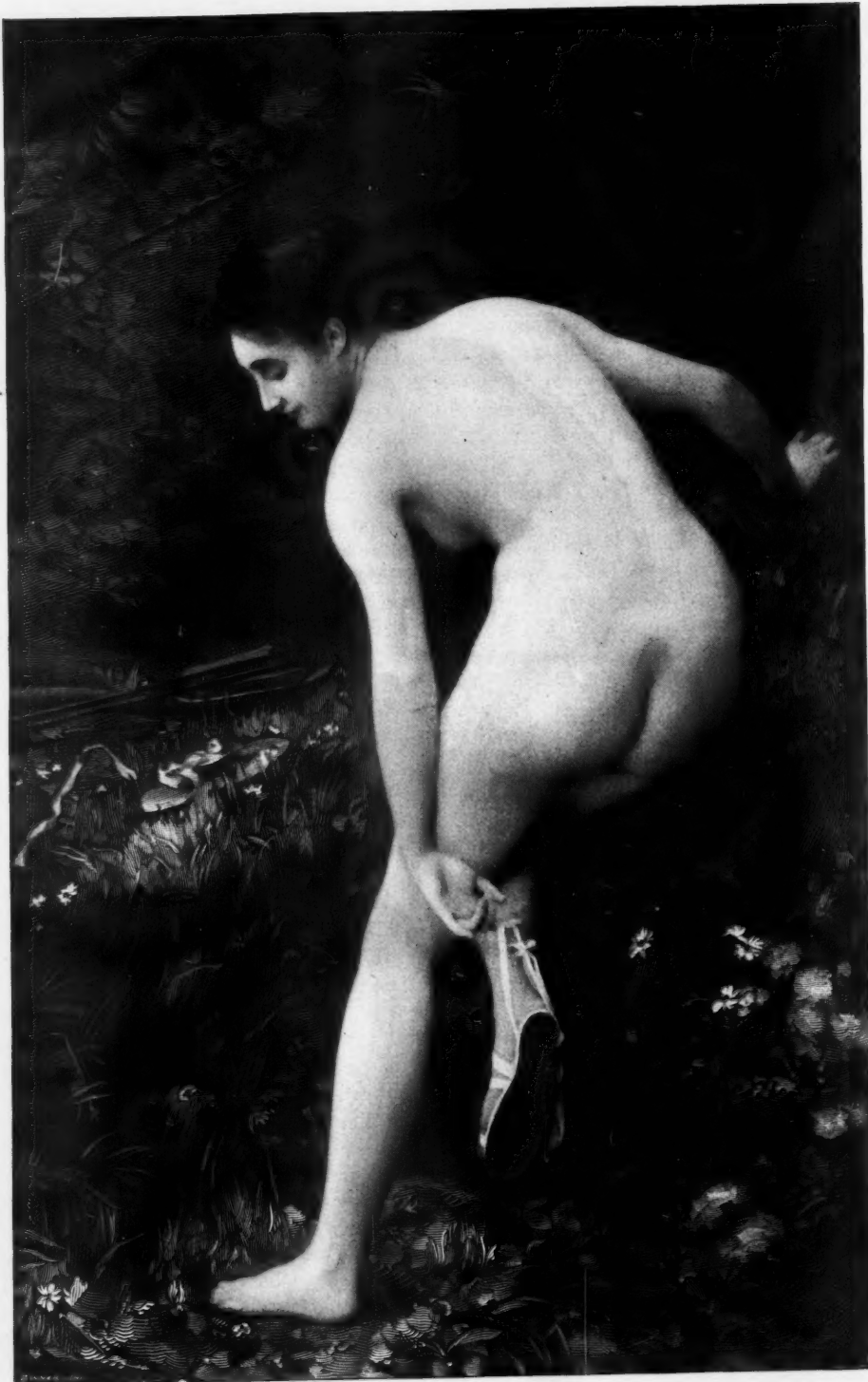
No foundry doing much business is complete without a leading machine. Leading by hand is one of the most disagreeable operations in the business, and it was but natural that among the early applications of power in the foundry was a machine for performing this portion of the work. The mechanical arrangement was simple, merely sufficient to operate a brush up and down, and impart to a table, on which to rest the mold, a gradual motion to subject every part to the action of the brush, which of course must be made much larger than one to be used by hand, in fact sufficiently long to extend entirely across the table of the machine, and to inclose all with a case to prevent waste of the plumbago. Machines built after this general plan have been in use for many years. In the Lovejoy & Wheeler machine, patented in 1858, the brush was actuated by a crank which imparted a sweeping motion more nearly like that given the brush in leading by hand than the vertically reciprocating motion in other machines. Lovejoy & Wheeler also attached a pressure blower which was furnished with a pipe having a slit extending across the machine in front of the brush, the arrangement being such that as the table moved toward the front there would be a blast of air to blow all loose plumbago from the mold; the blower being inoperative while the table moved in the opposite direction. This machine was more efficient and more economical in use of plumbago than the ordinary machines where it was necessary to blow out the loose lead with a hand bellows. In those days plumbago cost electrotypers \$2 per pound. The vertically reciprocating brush machine is still in use; modifications have, however, in some instances, been made in the motion of the table on which the mold is placed; some are arranged so at every change in direction of the table the mold is

turned one-fourth around; one machine has a circular table to which is imparted a rotary motion.

While all these machines proved more economical than hand work, yet they were not always to be relied upon for efficiency, and required so much time to lead a mold that earnest efforts were made to devise a machine for doing the work more rapidly. In 1873, Mr. S. P. Knight introduced his wet process. The machine is charged with plumbago mixed with water to about the consistency of cream, and, by means of a pump, hose and traveling nozzle filled with holes, the mixture is forcibly applied to a mold placed on a stationary table or platform in the machine which is closed to prevent the plumbago from being spattered about. The molds must afterward be washed free from plumbago in a separate tank. It is necessary, however, to rub along the guard lines and over the built-up portions of the mold with a brush. Quite a market was found for these machines, and in the hands of experienced operators they have given good results. The time required to lead a mold is three minutes, quite a reduction from the time—about ten minutes—required with nearly all the brush machines.

About twenty years ago there was an attempt to use a machine similar to Mr. Knight's, but without water; the plumbago was carried to the mold by an air blast. It was demonstrated that molds could be leaded in that way, but for some reason the method was allowed to drop. Later, another machine was constructed which did fairly good work, but it was not until 1889 that there was put on the market a practical pneumatic leading machine, one in which there is no brush, the coating of the mold being effected entirely by the action of a blast of air and plumbago. Machines of this kind are now doing very satisfactory work. The avoidance of possibility of injury to a mold by a brush is certainly a desirable feature of the pneumatic machine, especially in warm weather. There is a larger quantity of plumbago dust floating in the vicinity of the machine than when the ordinary brush leader is used, as when the mold is taken from the machine there is considerable loose plumbago on it which must be blown out; but aside from the inconvenience of dust that is not a matter of much consequence, with plumbago at present price, 25 cents per pound.

There has recently appeared on the market a new brush leader in which the mold is fastened to a stationary table; the brush, which is the same size as the table, is given a variety of lateral motions—thirty-nine I believe—and the mold is polished by rubbing, not by patting, as in the old forms of brush machines. With this, as with the pneumatic machines, molds can be leaded in one minute. These are more expensive to build than the ordinary brush leaders, but their greater efficiency makes them economical to use.



DIANA.

From painting by Joseph Wencker.

Half-tone by  
BINNER ENGRAVING COMPANY,  
Chicago.





[Entered at the Chicago Post Office as second-class matter.]

A. H. McQUILKIN, Editor.

Published Monthly by

## THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY

212-214 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

HENRY O. SHEPARD, President.

C. F. WHITMARSH, Secretary.

A. W. RATHBUN, Treasurer.

NEW YORK OFFICE: No. 150 Nassau street, corner of Spruce.

J. CLYDE OSWALD, Manager.

CHICAGO, MAY, 1896.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the first of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by express, draft, money order or registered letter. Do not send checks on local banks; send draft on New York or Chicago. Make all remittances free of exchange, and payable to The Inland Printer Company. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS.—To countries within the postal union, postage prepaid, two dollars and ninety-six cents, or twelve shillings, per annum, in advance. Make foreign money orders payable to H. O. Shepard. No foreign postage stamps or postal notes accepted, and no attention will be paid to postal-card requests for free samples.

### ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers and typefounders throughout the United States and Canada.

Patrons of this journal will confer a favor by sending us the names of responsible newsdealers who do not keep it on sale.

### FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. McCoy, 54 Farringdon Road, London, England.  
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (Limited), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.  
F. T. WIMBLE & Co., 87 Clarence street, Sydney, N. S. W.  
G. HEDELER, Grimma'scher Steinweg 3, Leipzig, Germany. An den-  
selben find auch alle Anfragen und Aufträge Injection betreffend zu richten.

### REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE Eastern office of THE INLAND PRINTER has been removed from the Potter building, 38 Park Row, New York, to the American Tract Society building, 150 Nassau street, corner Spruce. This office has been a great convenience to advertisers and subscribers in the East, whose interests have been carefully looked after by our Mr. Oswald during the past year. In our new quarters we hope to be of even greater service to our friends in that section than we have been in the past. The

phenomenal growth of THE INLAND PRINTER in circulation, in value, in interest, and in attractiveness, is the result of united effort on the part of everyone connected with it to keep the magazine in the lead. It will be our constant effort to maintain the high standard the publication has ever held.

### CULTIVATION OF TASTE IN TYPOGRAPHY.

A SUBSCRIBER in the East in a recent letter expresses regret that there are no publications on printing which will give practical ideas in commercial and display work, that are in advance of, or at least up to, the times. While the literature on this subject is not quite as extensive or as satisfactory as is to be desired, the journals devoted to the printing trade are doing much to make up for all deficiencies. The great difficulty with those who are endeavoring to obtain a correct taste in the composing of decorative types is the almost total neglect of all art instruction. Too much reliance is placed upon empiricism, and the idea of taste is very frequently confounded with the technical difficulty in working out a conception in intractable and unsuitable materials. With the spread of technical clubs for printers there is every reason to hope that a period of instruction in the principles of art will be commenced that will do much to teach students of typography the correct method for developing their native taste, and not vitiate it by following the shop-worn methods of instruction that have obtained with little exception up to the present time. In order to create a greater interest in this matter, we are pleased to advise anyone interested in the development of his workmanship that if he desires to have a discussion of any one of his specimens, and will correspond with this magazine, we shall be pleased to give publicity to his work, and discuss its merits and demerits, our views on the matter being open at the same time to the adverse or favorable criticisms of our subscribers generally.

### THE SOCIALISTIC ELEMENT IN TRADES UNIONISM.

WITH the general recognition of the force which lies in trades unions at the present day, and with a proper appreciation of the likelihood of the extension of some of the trade-union principles to most phases of human effort, there is evidence sufficient to convince the dispassionate bystander that the day of conservatism in trades unionism is passing as the power of organization is made more manifest. A wider range of vision has been opened to the workman, and it appears that to his understanding there should be allotted to him a proportion of the fruits of invention and discovery in ratio to his earning ability. The evidence of this reasoning on the part of workmen is shown occasionally in their regulations concerning labor-saving machines, the demand being made that the operators of certain classes of machines displacing

hand labor must receive a higher wage than they received as hand workers, although it is not urged that the machine work is more arduous or difficult. It has been shown that the public has not much sympathy with this claim on the part of artisans, and yet the demand of the artisan is quite as consistent as that made by many professional men whose fees are graded on the resulting benefit to those they serve and their ability to pay.

To the man who has invested money in labor-saving machinery, the arguments of workmen that a higher wage shall be paid for the operation of the apparatus seems little short of ridiculous, and he is imbued with a firm determination not to accede to the demand. While it cannot be denied that the tendency of the times is toward an ultimate recognition of the justice of the workman's claim for a proper share in the products of invention, the public is slow to accept the idea, and the ungracious position in which workmen find themselves in endeavoring to enforce these claims is prejudicial to the reputation of trades unions, inasmuch as the avowed object of their organization is clearly shown to have been forced to give place to a pronounced socialism, which indirectly places a handicap upon enterprise and inventive genius.

#### HEALTHY CRITICISM.

WITH varying degrees of regularity THE INLAND PRINTER has shown in its pages for some years examples of display composition sent in by subscribers in which many degrees of taste have been shown. With the purpose of doing something to educate the taste of younger printers along the line of conventional taste at least, selections were made from these specimens of printing which showed crude taste and poor judgment, and reproductions made of them, along with examples as nearly as possible set from the same assortment of letter and composed by men who have a national reputation as skilled and tasteful printers. The instructive value of this plan seemed good, and on the testimony of our subscribers, as shown by our letter files, much benefit resulted from the publication of these "before and after" examples. Nearly every month, indeed, solicitations come for the publication of more of such specimens. There are, however, some who hold a different opinion regarding this method of showing the younger members of the craft how to avoid errors. In a private letter recently, one gentleman expresses himself unreservedly; he desires to know: "How much longer are you going to subject the ordinarily intelligent class of your readers to these abominable, amateurish, poppycockish, before-and-after examples, the worst of which is only distinguished by its label?" We do not understand the last sentence of our correspondent's note, but we do understand that he does not like the style of the

examples shown. We may say for his information and that of others, that all INLAND PRINTER readers are intelligent—that admits of no argument. As to the specimens, let anyone send us some that are better. Express your ideas. Show your proofs. We have no prejudice either way. We welcome honest, healthy criticism, and have no lust for mushy praise. We want proofs, however, that our critics can improve on the examples shown, and we are ready to pay for the proofs at our regular rates.

#### A UNITED STATES ORTHOGRAPHIC COMMISSION.

IN a recent issue *Newspaperdom*, with its usual enterprise, discussed the value of a uniform style for punctuation and capitalization in newspapers and magazines, issued proof slips of the article and mailed them broadcast, with a request for opinions on the subject. There can be no satisfactory contention set up that the benefit of a uniform style would not be almost incalculable—as incalculable almost as its full realization is improbable. Nevertheless, we believe in encouraging all such movements, and the proofreaders' societies which THE INLAND PRINTER has stimulated in this country (the Chicago Society of Proofreaders and the Boston Proofreaders' Association), with our aggressive little contemporary, the *Proofsheet*, will do much with persistent effort to at least bring about an approximate uniformity. It is interesting to note at this time that Representative Doolittle has introduced a bill in the House by request to simplify government printing and for other purposes. The following is the text of the bill:

"That the President shall appoint nine persons, eight of whom may be aliens, as orthographic commissioners, and said nine commissioners shall constitute the English Orthographic Commission. Said commissioners shall serve thereon without compensation, and shall hold their offices during good behavior.

"SEC. 2. That said commission shall formulate rules for the simplification of English orthography and punctuation, and shall report the same to the President during the month of January, 1899, and also during said month in every tenth year thereafter.

"SEC. 3. That the President shall promulgate said rules, which shall be followed in all printed matter and currency, of every kind and description, set up, engraved, or coined by the government on and after the first day of January following each of said decennial reports.

"SEC. 4. That the President, on promulgating said rules, is authorized to order them to be followed in any or all other written, typewritten, or printed matter paid for by the government.

"SEC. 5. That the President shall invite all governments whose official language is English to

coöperate with the government of the United States in securing a uniform and simplified orthography of said language in official written and printed matter; that under his direction the Secretary of State shall make suitable arrangements for carrying out the provisions of this act.

"SEC. 6. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

#### RESPONSIBILITIES OF EMPLOYERS FOR INJURIES TO THOSE IN THEIR EMPLOY.

RATHER than seem ungenerous, many employing printers make a practice of caring without discrimination for all employees who suffer disablement from accident in the course of their duties. With the close margins of profit at present available in the printing trade, it is irritating to the employer that workmen show much recklessness in the handling of machinery. It is very frequently the case that employees consider they have a legal right to be taken care of in case of disablement in the pursuit of their occupation, and with this in view it will be interesting to consider the following rulings, compiled from the latest decisions of the highest courts and arranged in a condensed form for the convenience of our readers:

The employer is not bound to use the newest and best appliances, but may furnish those of ordinary character, if reasonably safe.

In an action by an employee against his employer for personal injuries, the burden is on the latter of proving contributory negligence.

Where a superintendent goes outside of his duties, and as a volunteer assists an employee to do certain work, he is, as to such work, a fellow employee.

An employer is not liable for injuries to an employee caused by a defective rope, when there was nothing in the appearance of the rope to suggest a defect.

An employer whose negligence causes the death of an employee is liable therefor, though the negligence of another employee may have contributed to the accident.

Carpenters employed by a company to inspect and make repairs as needed on a platform used by employees in loading goods are not fellow servants of such other employees.

Where the danger connected with certain work is obvious to anyone of common intelligence, it is not negligence in the employer not to have warned the employee of it.

The fact that an employee whose negligence causes injuries to a fellow employee is of superior rank to that of the injured party does not render the employer liable for such injuries.

A party testifying on his own behalf, in an action for personal injuries, may testify that he

would not have continued to work in such place if he had known the condition of certain appliances employed there.

Though the employment of boys in certain industries is forbidden by law, the defense of contributory negligence may be set up in an action by the boy for injuries sustained by reason of such employment.

The fact that an employee was set to work at a machine with whose operation he was unfamiliar, is insufficient to warrant a recovery for injury resulting from causes other than such employee's unskillfulness.

Where an employee is ordered, out of the line of his employment, to work upon machinery of the management of which he is ignorant, and is not warned of the danger incident to same, the employer is liable for personal injuries resulting.

Where a workman is injured directly through the negligence of the employer in furnishing other employees defective appliances, the employer is liable, though the negligence of such fellow employees in the use of such appliances may have contributed to the injuries.

An employer, though originally furnishing safe appliances, is liable to an employee injured by a defective appliance of which the employer did not have actual notice; the defect having existed so long that, with reasonable care, he might have discovered it in time to prevent the accident.

In an action by an employee for injuries from defective appliances, it is error to charge that the employer was liable if any of his employees knew of the defect, since he would only be chargeable with the knowledge of those whose duty it was to see that the appliances were kept in a safe condition.

An employee was injured by the breaking of an appliance of the usual size and material, but improperly welded. It was manufactured by a well-known and responsible concern, from which the employer had purchased it with others. It was put in position by a fellow employee, and no weakness was apparent to ordinary observation, and the court held that the employer was not chargeable with negligence.

#### REPRESENTATIVE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

OUT of an informal discussion regarding which of the representative printers of this country could fairly be claimed to be the chief—or laureate—a very interesting and generous advertising idea suggested itself to the Campbell Printing Press & Manufacturing Company, announcement of which was made in the March issue of this magazine—the idea being that if the employing printers of the United States and Canada would put the matter of the printer laureateship to a vote, that the Campbell Company would add to the laurels one of



their Century Pony presses. A good deal of correspondence has resulted from printers generally in respect to this offer, and some disquietude has been shown lest the offer of the Campbell Company is almost too good to be true. However, we may say, without argument, that the Campbell Company with characteristic energy has taken up the task of finding out what the employing printers of this country think of each other, and is determined that some one of them is to have a Century Pony press as a permanent testimonial to the high regard in which he is held by his fellow-printers. This is beyond question. In our advertising pages this month the Campbell Company explains the plan of the contest in full, and it is an interesting speculation at this time to consider what section of the country will take the honor, or if the voting will be indiscriminate. Will the North, South, East and West compete, or will the vote be a matter of individual judgment void of sectionalism? Will the enterprising printer who thinks he stands well in the trade send out canvassers, or will he send out cards asking for the support of his friends to win honor and profit? If so, let him get out his cards and be in the field early. This is an idea:

Your vote and influence are respectfully solicited  
to assist the candidacy of

JOHN SMITH,

FOR THE PRINTER LAUREATESHIP AND A CAMPBELL  
CENTURY PONY PRESS.

Votes received by THE INLAND PRINTER, or any printing trade journal  
in the United States or Canada.

While this may seem a good jest, there is a strong possibility of the enterprising, hustling printer coming to the fore and winning both honor and press. It will not do in this contest to fall back on personal dignity and general high repute. A printer of any standing has no backwardness in hustling out estimates for work—it will take the profit of a good deal of work to buy a Century Pony. Do not be mock modest or over-dignified, but send in your vote early, and get your friends to vote for you.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### SIMPLE SUGGESTIONS REGARDING COLORS.

NO. II.—BY WILLIAM J. KELLY.

WHILE white ink is an essential article in the making of a large number of beautiful tones of color, and while it exerts a powerful influence in successfully doing this, it cannot be, (or rarely is), made use of for printing alone—that is, in a commercial sense. I am aware that a very full-bodied white ink can be printed on some dark surfaces, such as black, blue and chocolate, so that it will pass for tolerably good white printing. But to endeavor to print a form with white ink on white or tinted stock, and expect the ink to show

up effectively, would be to fritter away time and expect an impossibility.

#### MAKING TINTS AND SIZE WITH WHITE INK.

White ink, of fine quality, into which a few drops of damar or copal varnish have been well incorporated, will be found an excellent printing size for holding on bronzes and dry powdered colors. The white color is specially well adapted for silver bronze, while the addition of a small bit of any relative color of ink in the white size will help to lend strength and brilliancy to colored bronzes or dry colored printing powders.

#### MAKING TINTS WITH VARNISH.

In the use of white ink for making tints, it must not be supposed that this is the only article that can be employed for this purpose, for many valuable tints are produced by simply reducing the full color of an ink with a suitable and proper quantity of linseed oil varnish, such as No. 0½ or No. 00, and known to many as printers' and lithographers' reducing varnish—either of which will be found very handy in the pressroom. Tints made in this way have not the body nor the luminosity that tints made with good white ink have; but they have the advantage of being perfectly transparent; may be worked over a form that has already been printed, and not obliterate the most delicate portion of the text. In this respect such tints may judiciously be employed where uncertain delineations for register happen, their clearness and transparency permitting the strong color of the job to be printed first, and the tints then registered into their proper places. This is particularly so in the case of map printing or color work, in which a number of overlappings may occur, as they do not "gloss" or "build up" in the printing.

Tints made with varnish and full color are very deceptive as to their *strength* to the new beginner; for to produce a tint with these it requires a much greater quantity of the varnish than the ink to succeed; besides, the addition of the varnish only slightly changes the full color—apparently—on the mixing slab. A good working tint, made in this way, should be about as thick as good cream and should also feed from the fountain, and cover freely and uniformly without filling up.

*Yellow Ink.*—Yellows are made from a variety of materials; but the best of these is, doubtless, made from chrome yellow. To prepare this pigment, a solution of the commercial bichromate of potassa is added to a solution of sugar of lead. A double decomposition ensues, the result of which is the production of a beautiful yellow precipitate, known as chrome yellow. The precipitate is a chromate of lead. Golden yellow is made by the inkmaker and printer by mixing a little vermilion red with chrome yellow. Yellow ochre and gamboge

are used for deeper, but duller, colors. Many yellows are of doubtful origin.

Yellow is a powerful adulterant in the composition of colors. It is because of this that many workers in colors fail in their computations of its color value, when laying out color schemes, and thus spoil a subject that, in other respects, might be exemplary. Perhaps no other color (I may except red) is so obtrusive and objectionable as certain tones of yellow, when these demonstrate lack of cultivation and good taste. But let yellow be used with discretion, coupled with artistic judgment in blending, and it is one of the most charming and exhilarating of colors; for what is more pleasing than the odorous evening primrose, the yellow-flowered cowslip, or the home-like common daisy of our meadows? Yet these examples of yellow loveliness are not without their proportions of white, red and blue; nor have they been formed in their color-simplicity without the hand and skill of the master.

#### RELATIVE STRENGTH OF COLORS.

I have said that yellow is a powerful adulterant in the composition of colors; indeed, there are only two other colors which exceed it in the number and formation of colors and tones of commercial printing inks; these are red and blue—red possessing the preponderance. In an experiment in making a stated number of colors, tones and tints, covering almost every conceivable practicable working ink, black, in proper proportions, entered into the combination of those colors forty-eight times; white, forty-seven times; yellow, fifty-two times; blue, fifty-seven times, and red, sixty-four times. From this experiment it will be obvious that yellow fills a very important place in the chromatic color scale; and while it is used in producing very many of the "warmer" tones of color, as orange, buff, brown, etc., it is also utilized in making some of the "cold" tones, such as green-blue, blue-green, green-black, etc.

#### GOOD GRADES OF YELLOW.

Many of the grades of yellow ink on the market are next to useless in the pressroom; because they are not compounded properly, and because of the inferior quality of color pigment used. They are also either lacking in color, ground imperfectly, or, by reason of the character of the varnish used in their manufacture, will not leave the form freely; or they may have the fault of "building up" on the plates in a form after the press has been running a short time. All this is trying to the pressman, especially when he is in doubt as to the causes of his trouble. A cheap yellow should never be employed in the execution of good or half-tone printing; and for this class of work see that chrome yellow, well ground in suitable linseed-oil varnish, is supplied by the maker.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### EQUIPMENT FOR PROCESS ENGRAVING.

NO. VII.—BY H. JENKINS.

#### NEGATIVE MAKING — CAUSES OF DEFECTS IN COLLODION NEGATIVES — CARE OF SILVER BATH.

THERE are various defects which are liable to occur in the making of collodion negatives, which may be due to faults in the chemicals, or lack of care in manipulation. The following are the most common:

Fog, by which is meant a filling up, or deposit, in those portions of the image which should remain clear. It may be caused by:

Actinic light entering camera, plateholder or darkroom, and striking the sensitive plate.

Insufficient acid in developer or in bath.

An unripened collodion.

Over-exposure.

Over-development.

Developer too strong or too warm.

Fumes of chemicals.

Transparent spots in the film may be caused by:

Dust in the collodion, in the bath, or on the plate.

Excess of iodides in the bath.

Undissolved salts in the collodion.

Streaks in the film may be due to:

Improper flowing of the collodion.

Scum on surface of bath.

Bubbles or specks of dust floating in collodion.

Removing plate from bath too soon.

Alcohol in the bath, in which case the streaks will be rather broad and wavy, and run in the direction of the dip.

Developer containing insufficient alcohol.

Developer striking film with too much force.

Developer too strong.

Collodion too thick, or over-iodized.

Dirty plates.

Dirty plateholder, which will sometimes cause blotches like "oyster shells."

Thin images may be caused by:

A weak or insufficiently iodized bath.

Under-exposure.

Poor lighting of copy.

Blurred images may be caused by:

Improper focusing.

Camera being jarred during exposure.

Uneven density of film may be caused by:

Uneven lighting of copy.

Uneven coating of collodion.

#### CARE OF THE SILVER BATH.

To obtain uniformly good negatives requires that the silver bath be kept in proper condition. Every well-regulated establishment has several baths, so that when one needs rectifying another

can be used without causing delay. The following rules will, if followed, keep the bath in proper order:

1. Keep it covered.
2. Isolate it from other chemicals.
3. Keep the hands clean while dipping plates or handling the bath.
4. Skim the top every morning with a strip of clean paper.
5. Filter often through absorbent cotton.
6. Keep the strength up. It does not waste silver to do so. Some clean saturated solution can be added to the bath occasionally when it is in use.

7. When the bath becomes charged with alcohol boil it down. By putting some water in the vessel in which it is boiled, and pouring the bath into it, some of the iodide will be precipitated, and aid in keeping the bath from becoming over-iodized. Then place over heat and let it steam until the odor of alcohol is entirely gone. It is generally best to let it boil down to a small volume. Then test with the hydrometer, and if necessary add clean water to make it register 50. Then filter well, and it is ready for use again. If it fails to work clear, add a few drops of nitric acid C. P.

8. To remove organic impurities add to the bath enough permanganate of potassium solution to turn pink, and place in a clean bottle in the sun for several hours, and filter.

9. Matter in suspension can usually be removed by neutralizing the bath with bicarbonate of soda, and sunning. Filter and acidify again.

10. If the bath becomes over-iodized, pour it into some clean water to precipitate the iodide, filter, and boil down to required strength. If the bath is evaporated at proper intervals, and the iodide removed as directed in paragraph 7, it will not become over-iodized.

#### REVERSING NEGATIVES.

In order that the proof from the etching may appear unreversed as regards right and left, it is necessary to reverse the negative before obtaining the print from it. There are four methods by which this may be done, as follows:

1. The sensitive plate may be so placed in the holder that the glass side will be turned toward the copy, allowance being made in focusing for the thickness of the glass. The springs of the plate-holder must be specially arranged to hold the plate when this method is used.

2. The image may be taken from the reflection of the copy in a mirror, or what amounts to the same thing.

3. By having a glass prism with silvered hypotenuse arranged to fasten to the front of the lens, the rays of light being reflected from it through the lens and onto the sensitive plate. A

modification of this arrangement has the prism as a fixed part of the lens.

4. By stripping the film from the glass support and placing in a reversed position. The two methods last mentioned are those usually employed. The construction of the prism suggests its method of use.

For turning the collodion film it must be coated with the following solutions:

#### RUBBER SOLUTION.

Rubber cement.  
Benzine, naphtha, or benzole.

Add sufficient of the solvent to the cement to make a thin solution.

#### PLAIN COLLODION.

Alcohol.....	6 ounces
Ether.....	6 ounces
Gun cotton.....	120 grains
Castor oil.....	1½ to 2 drams

When the film of the negative is dry and cold, flow over it the rubber solution, and place in the negative rack until dry. When the rubber is dry, flow the collodion over the film, and also let dry. The collodion may be set fire to while it is wet and burned off, if desired, but this sometimes causes a blistering of the film. After the collodion is dry, cut the film to the desired size around the image. If the cut is to be rectangular, the negative should be placed on a board or table with a straight edge, and a T-square and triangle be used in cutting the lines. If the board has two edges at right angles to each other, the T-square alone will answer the purpose. After the film is cut let the negative rest in a tray of water until the film is loosened, then lift one corner with a knife until it may be taken between the thumb and finger of one hand, raise from the glass, take hold of the adjacent corner also, and strip from glass and lay the film in reverse upon a second sheet of clean glass wet with water. Then lay upon the film a sheet of wet paper, and rub the squeegee over it in various directions to remove all of the water. After this is done, hold face down over the gas stove until the paper begins to dry, then remove it and heat the film, to thoroughly dry it, and place in rack to cool.

If the film refuses to strip from the glass after soaking in the water, or if an albumen substratum has been used under the original collodion film, place the plate to soak in a solution of acetic acid. Curling of the film after transfer is sometimes caused by insufficient oil in the collodion. Should the film fail to adhere to the glass after stripping, flow under it a thin gum arabic solution, squeegee and dry as usual. Flowing the collodion or rubber over the plate while warm will cause bubbling. The collodion will at times bubble also on a cold plate. This may be remedied usually by flowing



some ether over it when it has just set. It is customary in engraving establishments to turn several negatives upon one sheet of glass and print all together on the same sheet of metal. Negatives made with the prism will require varnishing before being used to print from.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### PATENTS OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS.

BY FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.

THE month just concluded saw the number of patents relating to printing restored to about the average for the year. Nearly half of those granted related to typesetting or electrotyping.

Matthew H. Whitney, of Hull, England, has assigned to the Mergenthaler Linotype Company his American patent covering means for facilitating alterations in the form without removing the same as a whole from the press. It is a daily occurrence in a newspaper office to receive important news just after the last stereotype plate has been cast. To accommodate such matter the patentee proposes

to set up a portion of the type so that it can be removed from the plate. New matter can be substituted by unlocking the

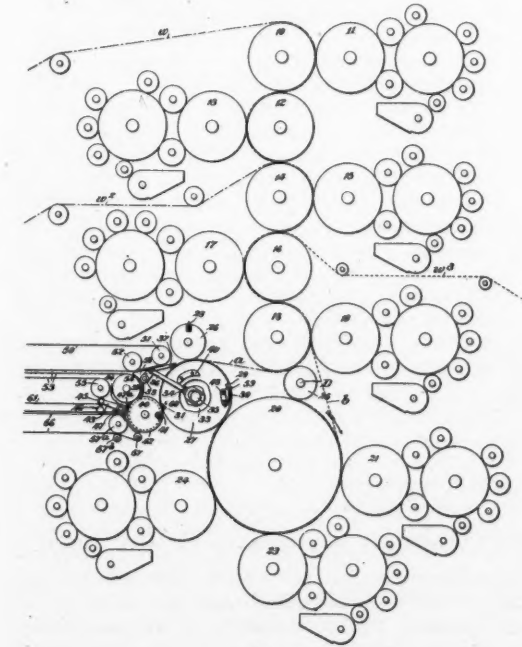


FIG. 2.

retaining strips and putting the new linotype bars in place of the old ones. The change can be made in a moment

without removing the form. Fig. 1 shows a circular form cylinder with a column of bars locked in position.

Fig. 2 shows a multicolor press designed by Walter Scott, of Plainfield, New Jersey, capable of printing in two

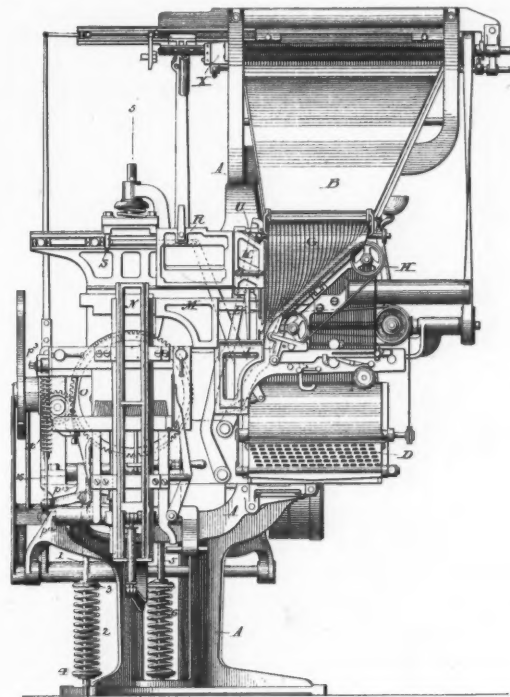


FIG. 3.

colors upon one side of the sheet and six upon the other. The impression cylinders are arranged in a vertical row and the form cylinders are arranged alternately upon opposite sides of the row in order to give easy working spaces for overlaying, arranging plates, etc. The sheets may be delivered alternately at separate points or assembled and delivered together at one point.

John H. Stevens, of Newark, New Jersey, received a patent for what he terms a "factitious lithographic stone," in which celluloid or similar material is substituted for the ordinary lithographic stone. The pyroxyline compound, of whatever nature used, is treated with sulphuret of potassium, gum arabic and suitable soapy substance which renders it capable of retaining an ink-repelling liquid. Through this layer the engraved printing surface is etched in the usual way. A half interest in the patent has been assigned to the Celluloid Manufacturing Company, of New York.

A patent was granted to George W. Sherer, of Rockford, Illinois, as inventor, and Adelbert F. Judd, of same place, as assignee, for a font of justifying spaces which consists of thin sheet metal spaces of various sizes to correspond in thickness with the different fonts of type but of widths varying according to the "point" system from five to sixty or more points.

Fig. 3 shows a front elevation of a linotype machine patented by Ottmar Mergenthaler. The modifications from

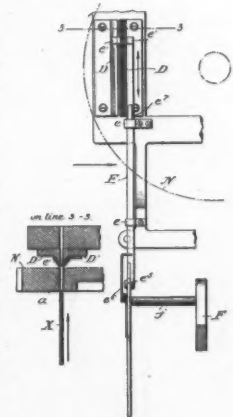


FIG. 4.

the old machine relate to the devices for transferring the lines and for operating the justifying devices. A spiral spring secured to the main frame and to an arm projecting from the lever which operates the slide is found to give an easier movement than did the old arrangement of retracting spring. For moving the justifying spaces, springs are substituted for weights for independently moving the ends of the adjusting table.

Fig. 4 shows an improvement in a linotype machine patented by Frank Peterhausl, of New York. The invention relates solely to the reciprocating wiper which is moved

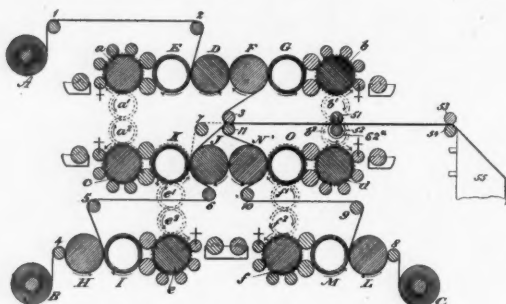


FIG. 5.

over the edges of the knives after the trimming of each slug to remove such particles of metal as may adhere thereto. The wiper may be of copper, leather or any suitable material and closely fits the edges of the knives.

Joseph L. Firm, of Jersey City, New Jersey, has assigned to the Goss Printing Press Company, of Chicago, the press shown diagrammatically in section in Fig. 6. The machine

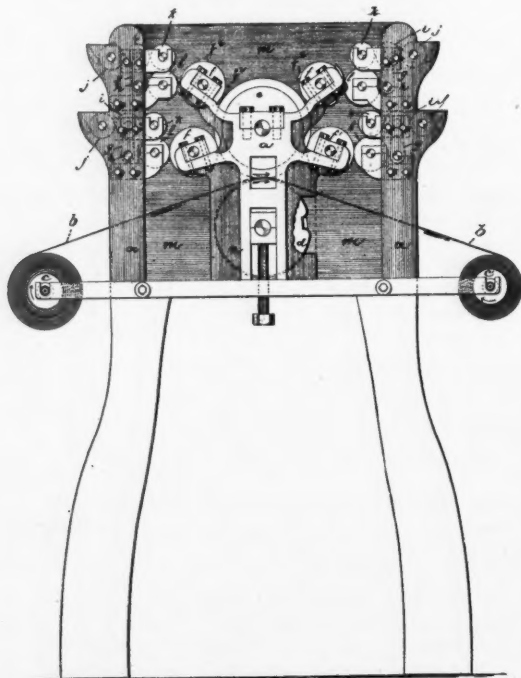


FIG. 6.

perfects three webs and passes them together to the longitudinal folding mechanism. In order to reduce to a minimum the danger of wrinkling of the paper, and to secure perfect register of the assembled webs, the last cylinders of the three printing mechanisms are placed close together near the center of the machine. With this arrangement the three

webs have the same distance to travel and that the shortest possible.

Fig. 6 shows a rotary color printing press, patented by Charles W. Dickinson, of Belleville, New Jersey. Different parts of the type form are inked by different ink rollers. These rollers have adjustable inking sections, recessed surfaces at which they fail to engage with and ink the type, but are so arranged that they supplement each other to complete the inking of the entire printing surface.

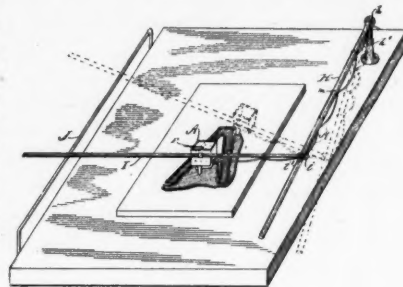


FIG. 7.

A variously colored page is printed at one impression. The cylinder and rolls have index marks to enable the operator to secure accurate register.

Walter W. McCarroll, of Chicago, Illinois, received a patent for the electrotype mold builder shown in perspective in Fig. 7. The wax receptacle is mounted so as to be moved over the mold in any desired direction, and the wax is kept melted by a gas jet. A valve arranged in the bottom of the discharge tube regulates the flow of the melted wax.

Heinrich Ziegler-Reinacher, of Aadorf, Switzerland, received a patent for an apparatus for producing hollow celluloid printing cylinders. The apparatus consists of a cylinder and matrix fitting the bore thereof. A plunger of less diameter than the matrix forces a cylinder of celluloid into the matrix, and, while it is being driven in, it is reduced to a more or less plastic state.

Hubert Herkomer and Henry T. Cox, of Bushey, England, received a patent in the United States for a mode of preparing artistic printing surfaces. The process was patented in England by them in 1891. The surface is produced in intaglio with a graver by first forming on a base a picture having a greasy surface, then the surface is dusted with a granular substance possessing electrical conductivity and of different degrees of fineness. The excess of the granular substance is removed and the picture is subjected to the electrotype bath.

The last view (Fig. 8) shows a typograph patented by Hosea W. Libbey, of Boston, Massachusetts. With the machine impressions are made in a strip of celluloid or other suitable material, which is first rendered pliable or plastic by heat. The impression in the material produces a duplicate face of the type dies, from which face printing can be done.

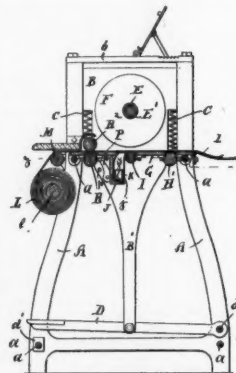


FIG. 8.

#### WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT IT AT ANY PRICE.

In renewing my subscription to THE INLAND PRINTER, I cannot refrain from expressing my appreciation for your valuable journal. I would not be without it at any price—in fact, the article in the last number, "Advertising for Job Printing," was worth the price to me. I have already tried the experiment and found it to be a success.—C. E. Mills, *Publisher the Commercial, Montevideo, Minnesota.*

## THE ADVANTAGES OF PRINTERS' TECHNICAL CLUBS.\*

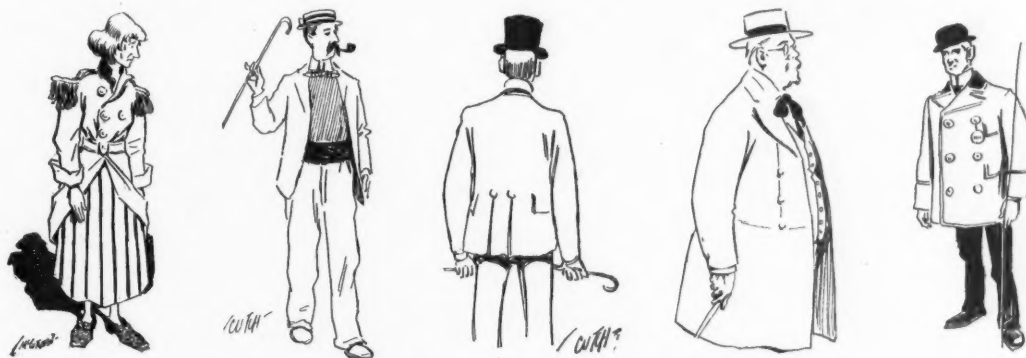
BY OSCAR F. WILSON.

PERHAPS what most characterizes the present era of printing is the seeking after that which will help the printer to attain a higher realization of the "Art Preservative of all Arts."

The trouble with most printers is the fact that after they have spent two or three years at the business, they give up all idea of learning any more, supposing that it would be utterly impossible to teach them anything in addition to what they already know, and then they settle down in a rut, doing their work like some machine, plodding away year in and year out, working away on some other man's ideas, without trying to evolve any of their own. What they need is something to create a "grand awakening," as it were, and arouse their latent ambitions; something that will bring them out of this lethargy, and arouse them to their best efforts, to show people outside of the "craft" that

goal of success, which is promised only to those who work and think.

Probably the person most benefited by this interchange of ideas is the apprentice. Our lives, in this instance, might be likened to a shadow. As the shadow, casting its reflection behind us, falls in the same measure on all, so our deeds are constantly being reflected in others; and if in imitating our methods of work, they have had a good example set, what can be the result other than beneficial, and such work will form an endless chain, every link of which will grow stronger and stronger. Of course, there are some printers whose powers have been lying idle so long, and who care so little about their work, that their ambition could not be aroused under any circumstances. When Benjamin Franklin was minister to England, he attended a banquet in London, at which toasts were responded to by the Premier of England and the Ministers of France and the United States. The toast to England came first, and the Premier responded. At its conclusion he lifted up his wine glass and said, "Now drink with me again to England, the sun that gives light to



CHARACTER SKETCHES BY J. T. McCUTCHEON.

From "Stories of the Streets and of the Town," by George Ade, in the Chicago Record.

printing amounts to something more than merely setting type on a newspaper.

Someone has said that when a boy starts out in life, some of his so-called friends are hoping and saying that his life will be a failure; while on the other hand, his friends are equally sanguine that he will make a success in life. Now he owes it to himself and friends to uphold this latter prediction, and in so doing, prove the falsity of the first. The printers' technical club will do even more than arouse all these ambitions that I have spoken of. It will broaden his view, and help him to get in touch with other printers, and make a better understanding between the employer and the employe, because he will see the many difficulties his employer has to contend with, and in short, put them on a more equal footing. Many of the labor difficulties of today lie in the fact that the employer and employe are too widely separated. Now this "club" will tend to make them come more in touch with one another.

What the "art," taken as a whole, needs today, is better printers, and more of them. If a printer comes in touch with other printers where they can talk about the trials and cares of their everyday work, there will naturally be an interchange of ideas, and, as a natural consequence, they will cease to turn out the ordinary grist of commonplace work, and instead, grind out thoroughly up-to-date printing, which, in design and workmanship, is bound to excel. These meetings will lift a fellow up beyond the level of the "common print," and help him to press onward toward the

the world." The toast to France came next, and the French Minister did great justice to his subject. Imitating the English Premier, he lifted his wine glass, saying, "Now drink with me again to France, the moon that controls the tides of the world." It was now Mr. Franklin's turn, and as he was a printer, we would expect great things of him. At the close of an able response, Mr. Franklin lifted his wine glass to a level with his eyes, and said, "Now drink with me again to the United States, the Joshua that commanded the sun and moon to stand still, and they stood still."

Now, comparatively speaking, the printers' technical club occupies this same position to the craft, and if the beginners take hold of this movement in the proper spirit, they shall "mount up with wings like the eagle," and, "departing, leave behind them footprints on the sands of time."

## LONGINGLY AWAITS ITS COMING.

The February issue of THE INLAND PRINTER has reached me, and I am free to say that it contains the best displayed ads., the most interesting and instructive reading matter, and the highest perfection of presswork of any publication it has ever been my fortune to peruse. I longingly await its coming every month, for I learn "points" that are a great advantage to me. It ought to be in the hands of every printer who cares for typographical excellence and beauty. May its fame increase until the whole world shall know "that thou art king."—Richard M. Boulton, South Norwalk, Connecticut.

\*NOTE.—One of six essays submitted in competition to the Rockford (Ill.) Printers' Technical Club, at the suggestion of THE INLAND PRINTER.



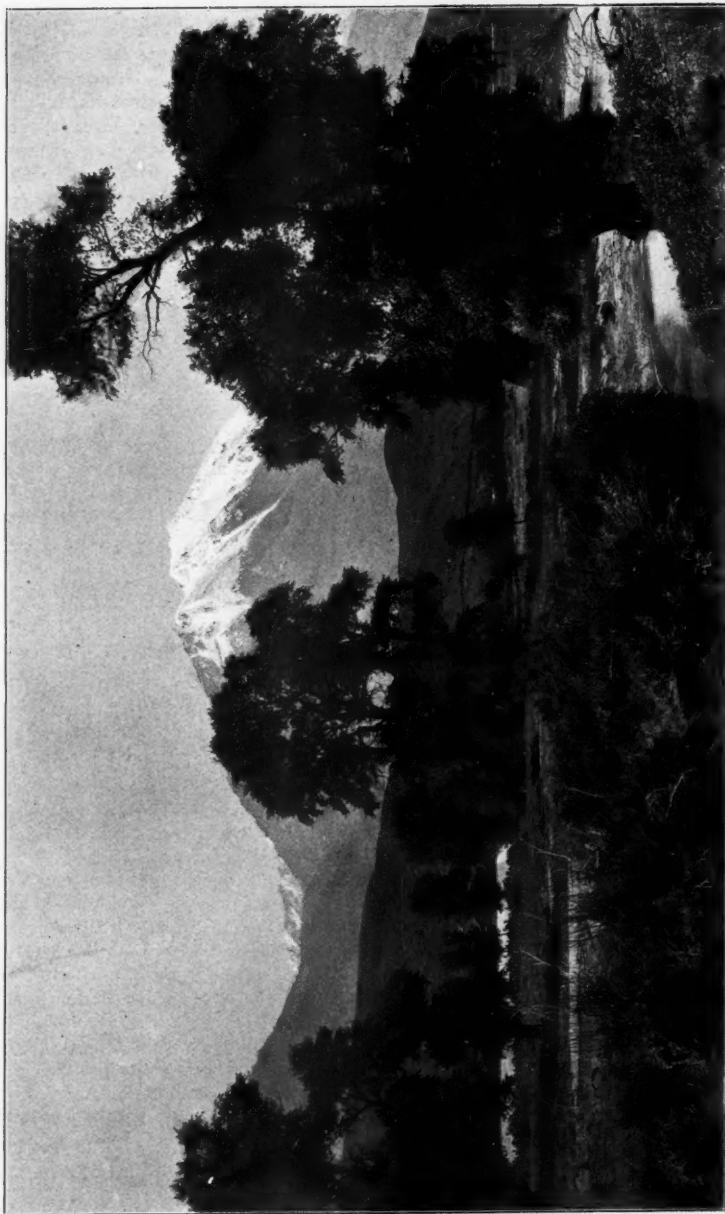


Photo by F. Jay Haynes, St. Paul, Minn.

EMIGRANT PEAK, MONTANA.

Half-tone by  
A. ZEESE & SONS,  
300 Dearborn street,  
Chicago.

## Correspondence

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All letters of more than 1,000 words will be subject to revision.

### PRICES FOR LINOTYPE BARS.

To the Editor: NORFOLK, Va., March 12, 1896.

I am a very deeply interested reader of THE INLAND PRINTER, and have been for years. Especially have I noticed the "cut" rates on jobwork, and have often wondered how there was so much difference. I had occasion, a few days ago, to ask for estimates for 550 Linotype bars, 13 pica ems wide, and received the following replies, for composition only, metal to be extra: \$1.79, \$3, \$16.50, and \$22.75. Now the question is, If the first made a fair profit on the job, what sort of profit did the last one make? Also, if the last made only a fair profit, how much did the first lose?

G. N. W.

### HANDLING GUMMED PAPER.

To the Editor: LOWELL, Mass., April 14, 1896.

In reading the March and April numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER, I note that the subject of printing on gummed paper seems to trouble some of the brother craftsmen. The accompanying sketch illustrates the method used in our office (Campbell & Hanscom's). We have tried every way, but this one seems to be the most satisfactory. Take a tin pan about six inches deep and 12 by 12 inches square, and make a frame which will go within one inch of the bottom of



the pan. Put in about one-half inch of water, and place the stock upon the frame, covering the pan with a piece of cardboard or tin. Allow it to stand over night, and in the morning the stock will be as flat as any other paper and will remain so until the extra moisture in the gum evaporates. If printers will try this they will have no trouble with gummed stock. We usually cut stock slightly larger than required, and trim in the morning when we are ready for printing.

J. A. KREITLER.

### CHEAP PRICES AND POOR WORK.

To the Editor: DANVILLE, Va., March 15, 1896.

The printing fraternity in our city by the "Dan" has been moving along as smoothly as one could wish, until about six or seven weeks ago, when one of our competitors, who had bought a lot of "job stock," commenced to cut prices, and flooded the city and neighboring towns with circulars, proclaiming "First-class printing at low prices," and intimating, but not directly saying, that the stock to be printed on was good as the best, and then he gave the prices. The following few is a sample of them:

No. 6 bill-heads.....	\$1.10 per 1,000
" 4 " .....	1.20 " "
Envelopes .....	1.60 " "

And so on. Consequently he got a good many orders that possibly he would not have got otherwise. Now, what is the

result? "Kicking" on all sides. I could name a score of prominent business men who were "bit" that have said: "Mr. — has got the last job of printing from me that I will ever have." One man in particular says: "Mr. — came to my office and asked me to give him an order for 5,000 bill-heads. As he was not doing anything, he would print them for \$1.10 per 1,000 rather than let his machinery stay idle. I gave him the order, knowing that heretofore I had been paying \$1.75 and \$2 per 1,000 for the same. Now here they are! Look at them. If you try to fold them they 'break' in the crease"; and ends by saying: "I am done with 'cheap' prices, as it is nothing but a swindle."

Now, I would like to ask: Is he benefited by such dealings? At the rate the people are kicking I do not think any firm could last long, I do not care how well off they are financially. I believe in the old motto, "Live and let live."

"TYPO."

### LARGE PRESSES VERSUS SMALL PRESSES FOR SMALL OFFICES.

CENTRAL VILLAGE, Conn., March 16, 1896.

To the Editor:

In THE INLAND PRINTER last month Mr. W. O. Graham advises small presses for small offices, and yet says he has to turn away jobs because his presses are too small. This may be policy in some places, but I find that if the large jobs (posters especially) are turned away the small ones go too, so I try to do all that come. My presses are 8 by 10 and 10 by 15, and I do one, two, three and four impression posters up to 17 by 43 inches, and think the inconvenience is more than compensated for by the small work that comes with them. With me a larger press would be preferable to a smaller one, and if awarded the prize in the Campbell "Printer Laureate" contest will let them off with a "Country."

I send under separate cover samples of some of my larger jobs, all of which were done on a quarto Gordon.

A. J. LADD.

[NOTE.—The specimens mentioned by Mr. Ladd are mentioned in "Review of Specimens Received" this issue.—Ed.]

### RECEPTION OF THE LINOTYPE IN EDINBURGH.

To the Editor: EDINBURGH, Scotland, April 3, 1896.

Many typesetting machines have been exhibiting to employing printers in this city, of late years, their various charms—the Thorne, Hattersley, Mackie's Rotatory, etc.—but without success. These gentlemen came, looked at the sirens who were anxious to fill their own pockets with Edinburgh gold, shrugged their shoulders, and went back to dabble-dabble once more in the old and tried ways. Scotch canniness, and perhaps slowness, could not be rushed out of its very long sleep!

The Linotype, however, eventually came to the front, owing to a dispute in the office of a daily paper, the proprietors of which introduced no less than eighteen machines after the comps. left. This was a very long stride to take at once; and the result did not justify it; for after a fortune had been spent on the *Scottish Leader*, it collapsed, and the dear Mergenthalers soon found themselves back again in busy Manchester, where they had been manufactured.

Being invited to visit the *Leader* office and see the machines, we accepted the invitation. Mr. Ross, the manager, informed us that 150 (!) compositors had tried to work the machine, and failed; also that no man above twenty-five years of age was capable of learning it! We heard this with surprise, and we have learned since that it is not strictly true. Surely there was in such a great number of Scotch printers ability enough to conquer the Linotype. The machines, however, were of an old-fashioned make,

which has since been improved upon. Some of the operators were, however, so successful as to show plainly that the Linotype was a success if proper ability was used in working it.

Two or three years after its unregretted departure, however, the Linotype has once more cast up in the office of the *Evening News*, a widely read paper. Its price is £600. More cautious than the proprietors of the *Scottish Leader*, however, the *News* has only introduced three machines to begin with, which have been worked successfully, the manager told me, without a hitch. Seven more machines have consequently been ordered; and when these get into full swing, alas for poor Typo! The proprietors of the *News* have even improved the machines by a much needed alteration, and have sent word to the manufacturing firm in Manchester to introduce the improvement into the new machines. If the *Scotsman* daily paper follows the example of the *News*, then all the newspapers in Edinburgh will be linotyped, for the *Evening Dispatch* is in great part merely a remaking up of the *Scotsman*.

SAMUEL KINNEAR.

### THE TEACHING OF PRINTING IN THE NEW YORK TRADE SCHOOL.

To the Editor: BLOOMFIELD, N. J., April 10, 1896.

Undoubtedly many excellent printers are so conservative that the mere idea of a school of printing is repulsive, or at least distasteful to them. Especially those whom we may call "old-timers"—men who were accomplished all-round compositors before machines were widely introduced—naturally think they learned the trade in the only way that will make a really good workman. Not that they all served a regular apprenticeship, though probably most of them would say that that is the best method. The strongest ground of objection seems to lie in the fact that real accomplishment must result from long and varied experience. It seems well to acknowledge the force of this objection, for it is reasonable; but a visit to the New York school has convinced one who feels justified in classing himself among the "old-timers," that "there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy," among them a possibility of improvement in the method of learning to be a printer. It cannot be denied that the trade is overrun with workmen who never did and never can learn it.

The New York Trade School does not pretend to graduate its pupils as journeymen of the highest ability—that, of course, is impossible in a term of only half a year. What is actually accomplished, though, is more than anyone would believe without trustworthy evidence. Young men have left the school, after being under instruction

twenty-four weeks, better fitted for work at any common kind of composition than they would have been after three or four years' ordinary experience in printing offices; and this result is attained without involving any detriment to the interest of the trade. Practical work is done, and useful work; but only that which is necessary for the establishment itself.

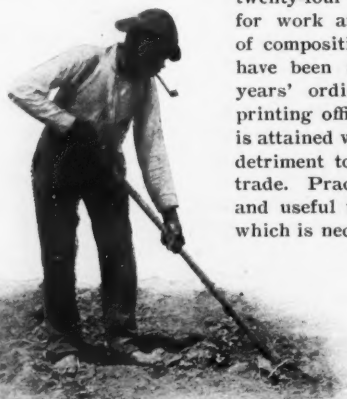
Of course, if there were no school of printing, this work would have to go to regular printing offices. But there is not enough of it to

counterbalance the gain to the trade in another way. Many establishments must refuse to employ apprentices, or boys who come to them expressly to learn the trade. Many others do make a regular practice of having a number of learners, but not a sufficient number to supply the continual demand for good workmen. Is not this the real reason for the lack of compositors who are properly fitted to do the work for which they are needed? We think it is. But let us see what the Trade School does for its pupils, and then return to the question of gain to the trade.

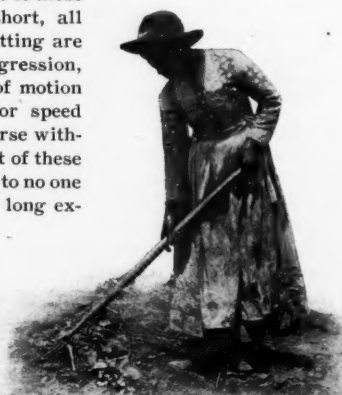
Any course of teaching must begin with plain reading matter, but there are phases even of this simple accomplishment that are generally missed in the learner's experience in printing offices. Who of us has not seen compositors jerking all over, or even springing up and down, from the knees upward, in their laborious efforts to get hold of the type quickly, and so frustrating the very aim of their effort? Or making grab after grab after the type before securing a hold of it? Or clicking the type a dozen times in the stick before finally depositing it there? Probably nine out of every ten compositors are handicapped somewhat by the false motions they make, which result from the fact that they had no teaching when they learned to set type. One of the fastest typesetters the writer ever knew was a regular jumping-jack, always in motion from his knees up; but the speediest one he ever knew was a man whose body was apparent as motionless as a statue. The first was a curious phenomenal exception, the other an ideal typesetter. The type set by the first nearly always had to be almost reset in correcting; that set by the other seldom had to be corrected. Every printer knows the value of economy of motion in setting type—even those who are unfortunately habituated to waste of energy in this respect know it; and such economy is carefully taught in the school, not only by mere telling at the start, but by close attention and actual instruction until the habit is formed. Ideal economy of motion is natural with a very few compositors, but it is absolutely impossible to most of them unless they are trained to it. Such training is seldom had in regular printing offices.

Having acquired the necessary fundamental principles for doing the plainest work, the pupil takes up in regular progression every other kind that involves additional principles. He has learned a valuable distinction between spacing and justification—that spacing is a proper proportioning of spaces, and that justifying is making the type fit accurately the space intended. He now learns with close instruction, to justify two columns of words or figures into one full column's width, then three, four, or more, until he understands fully the principles involved. After this he takes up the setting of columns with rules between them adding another principle to those already learned. In short, all the principles of typesetting are taught in a regular progression, including the economy of motion that is so necessary for speed and accuracy, but of course without the actual attainment of these qualifications that come to no one otherwise than through long experience.

Jobwork is not neglected. Plain display is taken up as soon as the pupil is ready for it, and from this he advances through various classes of work up to the most complicated



UNCLE REMUS.



AUNT CHLOE.



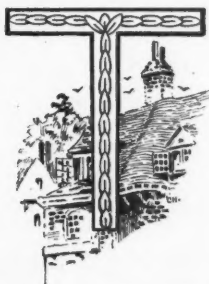
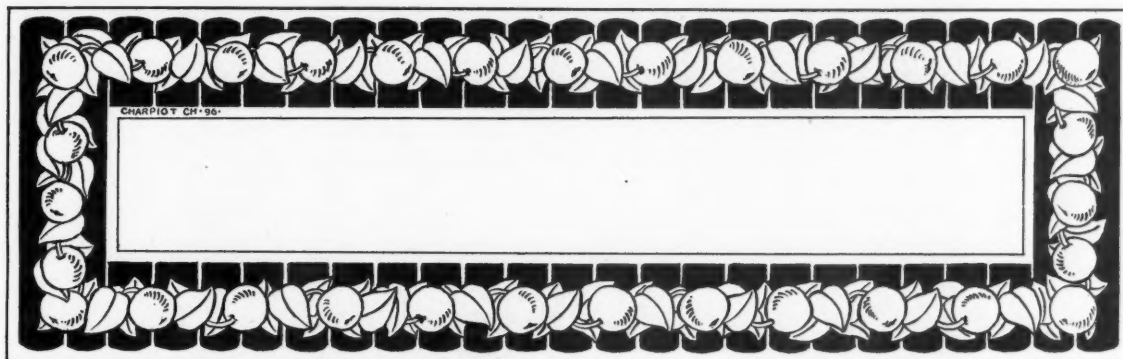
kind short of anything really fancy. All the work is so selected that each new kind introduces a new principle. A large selection of job type is provided, very practically arranged—in fact, much better than will be found in most printing offices.

Presswork is not taught as yet, except the handling of small work that can be done on presses run by foot power. The school has a hand press and two job presses, and each pupil who so desires is taught as much presswork as the school can give him.

The main equipment of the school at present is for the teaching of composition by hand, and it is eminently well equipped for this work, and practically accomplishing it, as many specimens of the pupils' work testify. Much is done by the pupils for the practical use of the institution, and done as well as it could be done in any printing office. A course of only twenty-four weeks prepares a young man

half of his twentieth year, and during his twentieth year he was a proofreader on a New York morning paper, and before that had been foreman of a Southern office doing the state printing. This was the way that some learned the trade—but they did not all become foremen or proofreaders. Another a little older than the one mentioned above entered a job office as a young boy and never worked anywhere else. He died at the age of thirty, when the establishment that had so long been his business home had become one of the largest in New York, and he was its superintendent.

These were the two extremes of madness and method in learning the trade then, as they probably are now. Between them every possibility was exemplified, except the actual school, and a few offices even approached a school in their method, as each boy was said to be under the instruction of a particular man. Many who were said to have learned the



HEADPIECE AND INITIAL DESIGNS.

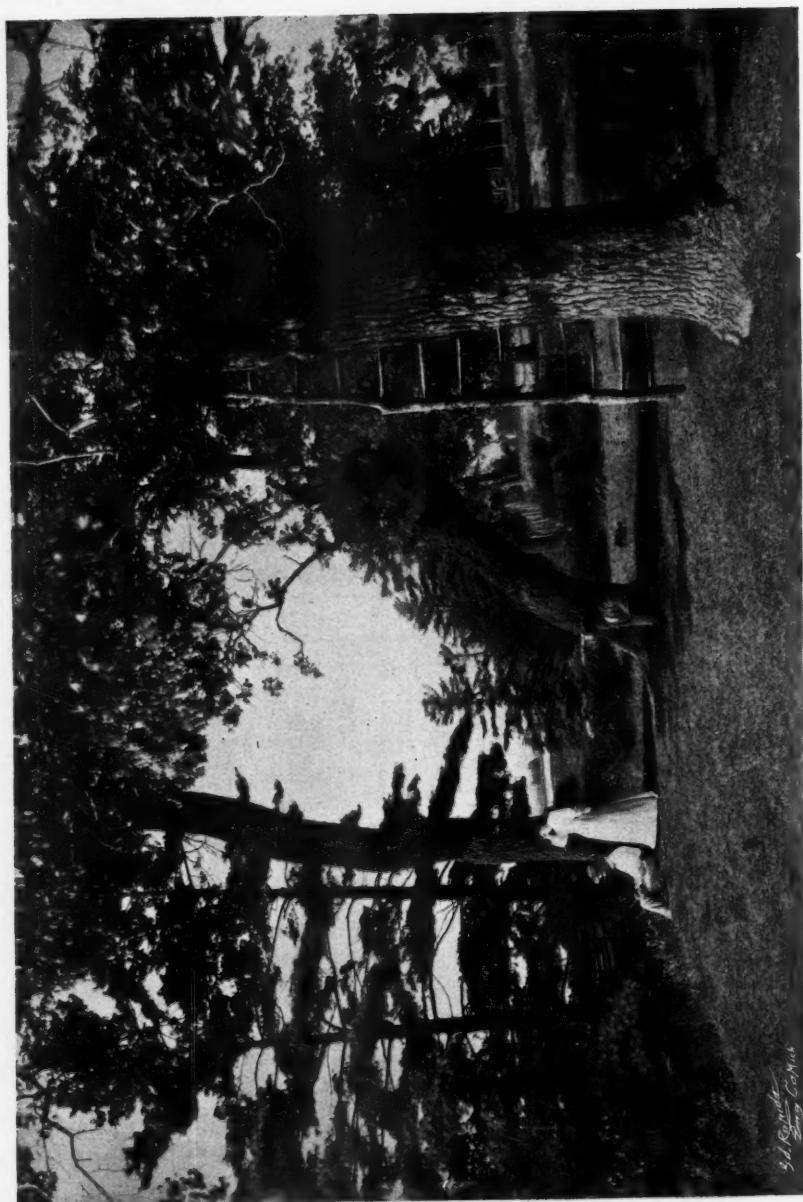
Drawn by Charles Charpiot ("Charpiot Ch."), 1815 Penn street, Kansas City, Missouri.

to undertake any ordinary work anywhere. One thing he lacks on graduating is speed, and another probable lack is confidence; but these are qualifications that can be acquired only through long practice.

In the good old time, as many of us consider it—ten, twenty, or thirty years ago, according to our age—we would hardly have tolerated the idea of a school of printing. Boys went to work to learn the trade, say thirty years ago, as regular apprentices, but not always so. One of them, about the time mentioned, began as a copyholder in a New York office, went to the case, by the piece, after three or four weeks, and after a few months left the office he started in and entered a job office, distributing job type and occasionally setting plain matter. He stayed only two or three months in an office before he wanted higher wages, and he got more in each new place than he had ever had before. He went on so until, at the age of eighteen, he entered a first-class job office where he remained a year and a half, working as a journeyman in all but the amount of his pay. He left at the time of a strike, when he lacked

trade then, however, simply learned the case and how to place type in a stick, joined the union, and adventured to work as journeymen. Too many of this last class are even now clinging to the trade, which cannot afford to keep them. Fortunately, machines will eventually drive them out, for the introduction of machines forces the selection of comparatively few of the very best men to do the necessary handwork.

A distinct gain to the trade seems to be promised by such institutions as the New York Trade School in the gain of time for ordinary schooling by those who are to learn the trade therein. Printers cannot have too much real knowledge. Even the technical clubs have knowledge attainment in view as their main purpose. Mention of technical clubs brings up another point. Without sufficient thought, it might be held that they are so useful that trade schools are not needed. In fact, however, the two kinds of institutions do not compete. Technical clubs are excellent in principle as higher schools, carrying the education into what may be called a graduate or university field. They never can



SUMMER

Half-tone by  
GRAND RAPIDS ENGRAVING COMPANY,  
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

provide the number of learners beyond those few, comparatively, who are actually *taught* in printing offices. Only actual trade schools can do that.

Little doubt seems possible that a clear understanding of what is done in the New York Trade School would convince the most skeptical of its usefulness, and that the instruction given is careful and adequate. It is to be regretted that the course has not twice as much time, and that the class is not ten times as large as it is. With these improvements the school seems eminently fitted to supply a need that is constantly becoming more urgent. F. HORACE TEALL.

#### ARRANGING JOB FONTS BY SIZES VERSUS BY SERIES.

To the Editor: CUMBERLAND, Md., April 8, 1896.

I have just finished reading an article on "Arrangement of Job Fonts," by Mr. Henry E. Seeman, in *THE INLAND PRINTER* for April, and feel compelled to take issue with him on the subject, especially as regards larger offices.

While I concede that his method is a great improvement over the style he speaks of being in vogue in many offices, still the method is inconvenient in some respects as regards larger offices. In the first place, suppose you have a dozen 20-case cabinets, it would take a dozen different sign cards or labels pasted around in various places to enable the printer to discover where the different fonts were kept, and I should imagine they would be rather unsightly.

I do not claim to be the originator of the method employed in this office, still I find it very convenient, and quite a number of the fraternity have spoken well of it.

When I took charge of the office the type was all kept in series, Gothics, Celtics, Old Styles, etc., but I found that having a great many letters of a size frequently compelled the compositor to go to two or three cabinets in order to space a line, spaces and quads not being any too plentiful, and thought it would facilitate matters to have them arranged according to size instead of series, and, although it took considerable time to effect the change, feel that it has all been regained long since.

We have six cabinets and the type is all arranged by sizes, namely: One cabinet contains the 6-point and 8-point faces, another the 10-point and 12-point, and so on through all the sizes. The scripts and wood type, of course, being kept to themselves. The similar faces are grouped in each size as much as possible, for instance, in the 6-point cabinet the first one is 6-point Antique, the next one 6-point Antique Condensed, 6-point Antique Old Style, etc.

12-Point BEEKMAN.

Printing is the Art of Producing Impressions upon the

12-Point JENSON.

Printing is the Art of Producing Impressions

12-Point GRANT.

Printing is the Art of Producing Impressio

12-Point CULDEE.

Printing is the Art of Producing Im

12-Point RACINE.

Printing is the Art of Producing

A compositor generally knows whether the job in hand requires a 12-point or 18-point letter, and if one letter will not do he can find one that will suit without leaving the cabinet at which he may be working.

I am sorry it is not possible for me to furnish as neat and complete an illustration of the method in vogue here, but

will inclose several of the labels used to give an idea of it. Of course, I recognize the fact that most foremen have their own ideas of such matters and are slow to change them, but if any of them are contemplating a rearrangement would advise them to try this one, as I am confident it is a great time-saver.

But whether any of my brother craftsmen see fit to adopt this plan or not, the policy of *THE INLAND PRINTER* of inviting suggestions on matters of this kind cannot fail to benefit wide-awake printers, who are ever on the lookout for something new, as well as the people who employ them. It was in the columns of your valuable paper that I first saw this method explained, but it was several years ago, and I have forgotten the name of the craftsman to whom I am indebted for it, but perhaps he may read this and discover that he aided at least one of his brother typos.

FRANK L. GEARY.

#### FROM DENVER.

To the Editor: DENVER, Colorado, April 13, 1896.

The *Denver Times*, one of the afternoon papers of this city, has just put in a battery of nine linotypes of the latest pattern, known as the Baltimore machines, and, as a consequence, marked improvement is noticeable in its typographical appearance. After the destruction of the *Times* plant something over a year ago, the management discarded the use of machines, and substituted therefor hand composition. Having again put in machines, every daily in the city now uses linotypes. The *Times* force of operators are averaging about 50,000 ems per day, and includes Gene Taylor, the fastest man in the West, and who was matched with G. W. Green in the late contest at Chicago. The *Times* now issues a daily edition of twelve pages, and prints a sixteen-page paper every Friday, and the management's claim that the *Times* is the largest and best evening newspaper in the West is not a misnomer.

The *Rocky Mountain News* recently added another machine to its plant, making nine linotypes now in use in the composing room of that paper. The *News* is publishing the prize mystery story, "Sons and Fathers," and offering prizes to those of its readers who send in the best solutions of the mystery, *a la Chicago Record*.

The Smith-Brooks Printing Company (state printers) has just added two new presses to its establishment—a new Huber and a "Century Pony," the latter being the only one of the kind in the city. The firm named does an immense amount of work, keeps a large force of men constantly employed, and is continually adding new material and the latest improved machinery in all branches of the trade. In addition to the state work, the company has the contract to furnish the county printing. This office is also equipped with a battery of four linotypes. The product from these machines, in the way of brief and book work, is pronounced the finest turned out anywhere in the United States from linotypes. The machines are supplied with molds and matrices, by means of which slugs from 13 to 31 ems in length can be produced, and faces ranging from nonpareil to small pica. The legislative bills are all printed on the machines, small pica, 31 ems width of measure. Much of the success is due to the machinist in charge, Mr. Jack Champion, who is thoroughly familiar with the linotype. "Burrs" and "hot slugs" are an unknown quantity in this establishment.

Most of the job printing houses about the city are doing a fair business. The recent and wonderful activity at Cripple Creek and other gold mining districts of the state has resulted in great benefit to the printing trade of this city, and an immense amount of printing has been turned out by the various firms here, in the way of stock certificates, prospectuses, booklets, maps, histories of Cripple Creek, and the



regular commercial work in connection with the formation of multitudinous mining companies.

A coöperative effort is being made by the proprietors here to raise the price for brief work, which, on account of the recent dull times and resultant keen competition has fallen to a point where there is scarcely any profit accruing to those who do that class of work. Some of the small printeries have been doing the work for 40 cents per page, and the effort now being put forth is to raise the price to 75 cents per page—the price which formerly obtained before any cuts were made.

The annual ball of Denver Typographical Union was held on the evening of April 6, and was a successful affair, socially and financially. The attendance was large and joy reigned supreme. The several committees in charge deserve credit for their tireless efforts to arrange a pleasant evening's entertainment for the fraternity and their friends. The proceeds will be donated to the fund for use in entertaining the International Typographical Union delegates at Colorado Springs this fall.

Extensive preparations are being made for a grand labor demonstration at Pueblo, May 1. It is expected the turnout on that day will exceed any previous demonstration of the kind in the state. Every labor organization in Denver will send delegates. The following named members will represent Denver Typographical Union as delegates: C. H. Merritt, T. C. Egan, J. G. Brown, Belle Lathrop, G. E. Esterling and Richard Pugh.

Mr. Charles E. Clark, a printer who has been a resident of Omaha, Nebraska, for a number of years, has been appointed superintendent of the Childs-Drexel Printers' Home, at Colorado Springs, *vice* Mr. Schuman, resigned. A good many printers in this section doubt the advisability of change in the management. H. CROSBY FERRIS.

#### EMBOSSING DIES MADE BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE writer devised, in October, 1881, the following method of etching brass embossing dies, which is now for the first time published. The trouble in photo-engraving brass dies for embossing book covers and other purposes is that the mordant used is so strong, and the depth required so great, that there is difficulty in getting a coating on the relief portions of the die that will protect them absolutely from the attacks of the acid mordant.

Further, the etching is an intaglio one instead of relief. That is, the black lines of the design are sunk in the brass plate, instead of being left in relief as in ordinary photo-engraving. Therefore the process described here can be applied to etching on glass, steel or any other surface wherein an intaglio result is required.

We will suppose that the designer has made his drawing as usual in pen-and-ink for reduction. An ordinary photo-engraver's negative is made of this drawing in reverse. The brass is first cleaned with a strong solution of potash and then surface-finished with willow charcoal, as in preparing zinc. After washing well under the tap, flow the brass with the following solution: Well-beaten egg albumen, 1 ounce; powdered bichromate of ammonium, 25 grains; aqua ammonia, 5 drops; water, 8 ounces. This solution should be poured on one corner and be allowed to flow off the diagonally opposite corner, and this operation repeated until the solution has drained from each of the four corners. The plate is then dried in a darkroom with a gentle heat, while in an almost vertical position.

The brass plate is now sensitive to light and should be exposed under the negative for one minute in sunlight or three or five minutes in the shade. After which it is taken to the darkroom, heated slightly, just to remove the chill, and inked evenly and lightly with a glue or leather roller

and any kind of printing ink. This last is said intentionally, for the ink is not to become part of the acid-resisting coating as in other processes.

After the brass plate is inked, it is laid for a minute in a tray of clean cold water, and the inked surface rubbed over with a tuft of absorbent cotton. It will be found that the

### THE CAPTURED CVNARDER BY WILLIAM H. RIDEING. 75¢



### BOSTON: COPELAND AND DAY

POSTER DESIGN BY E. B. BIRD.

ink readily leaves all portions of the brass except where the light has acted through the negative. When the plate has been lightly rubbed over its entire surface with the cotton, the design should show as a positive in black lines of ink with the bare brass as a background. The plate is now dried.

It might be said here that, in the finished die, the design, now in black ink, must be sunk in the plate, and the problem before us is how to cover the uncovered brass with a coating impervious to acid, and remove the ink design so that the metal underneath it may be attacked by the acid.

This is how it is accomplished: A saturated solution of dragon's blood powder is first made and filtered through cotton. This is flowed on the brass plate containing the inked design and thoroughly dried. Then it is flowed, while in a horizontal position, with spirits of turpentine. This penetrates the dragon's blood coating, so that with a tuft of cotton the ink design can be washed away, leaving a negative image on the brass, which is now ready for etching with nitric or chromic acid, chloride of iron or the other

mordants in use. When the "biting" has proceeded to a sufficient depth, the plate can be rolled up with a strong etching ink and dusted with resin as usual.

Etchers will appreciate the value of this process, which enables them to make a relief, or positive, plate from a positive on paper or glass, and a negative, or sunken, design from a negative.—*S. H. Horgan in Anthony's Bulletin.*

#### SOME QUESTIONS FROM BUFFALO TYPOTHETÆ.

THE charge of "innocuous desuetude" except in the case of "trouble" has not been disproved by many of the local typothetæ of America, but of those which have disproved the charge the Buffalo typothetæ stands preëminent. Under the management of its capable and energetic secretary, Mr. Herbert L. Baker, the typothetæ fires questions at the membership that must keep the Buffalo employing printer a-thinkin' where he is at. The meetings of the typothetæ are conducted on a definite plan of action. A line of subjects has been selected for the whole season, and before each meeting a list of questions is sent with the notice to each employing printer in Buffalo, both members and non-members. Each one is asked to bring the list and answer the questions. The result has been gratifying in the interest aroused, in increased attendance and in practical results. At the close of the meeting a committee is appointed to crystallize the opinions and suggestions into a plan of action. Invitation cards are also issued to foremen and heads of departments. The custom is to meet and have a simple supper together at 6:30 P.M., so that it will not be necessary to go home after close of business. President E. R. Andrews, of the United Typothetæ, attended the March meeting, and was so pleased with the plan that he has arranged for enough extra question lists to supply them to each local typothetæ as fast as the lists are issued. We subjoin the questions asked at three recent meetings:

##### APPRENTICES.

What is your custom in hiring apprentices?

1. What qualifications do you require in a boy before selecting him, as to his age, education, habits, etc.?
2. What arrangements do you make as to wages? How much per week to begin, and what arrangement as to advance of wages?
3. Do you hire for any specified length of time?
4. Do you make any promises as to teaching them the trade?

About what proportion of boys to journeymen is desirable?

Do you make any arrangements with the foreman or older journeymen to teach the boys?

As a matter of fact, do boys ever or usually finish their trade in your office? If not, why?

Do you think it would be practicable for this typothetæ to adopt a uniform system which should regulate the length of time for which apprentices should be hired, and the gradation of their pay.

##### "RESPONSIBILITY FOR MISTAKES OF EMPLOYEES."

What is the custom in your office regarding mistakes which require the reprinting of a job, or loss in any way?

Do you make it a practice to make careful inquiry in each case, to place the responsibility or blame where it belongs?

Do you make the careless workman pay the damage or any part of it? If so, what part is charged up to him?

Do you depend alone upon the moral effect of "raising hades generally" when a careless blunder is made, or do you take other measures likely to prove preventive and lead to greater care?

When the responsibility for a careless blunder is placed, how do you decide whether the office will stand the loss, or the man who made it?

Do you ever discharge workmen for carelessness, and how many mistakes must he make to get a dismissal?

Do you have any printed rules governing such matters? If so, bring copy.

Do you have any system that shows you at the end of the year what "stupidity" costs, and what percentage should be added to estimates next year to cover this item?

Do you think the employing printers of Buffalo could, with advantage, adopt a uniform set of rules to govern such matters, and strictly enforce them in every instance?

If so, please jot them down in writing before coming to the meeting, and after reading them, hand them to the chairman of the special committee which will be appointed to consider the subject and crystallize the opinions expressed.

##### TERMS OF PAYMENT AND COLLECTIONS.

"To trust or not to trust? That is the question.

Whether it is better in the mind to suffer  
The slings and arrows of a business failure,  
Or take arms against a sea of dead-beats  
And, by opposing, end them."

*Hamlet up-to-date, by R. L. C.*

Do you have a definite understanding with your customers as to terms of payment? If so, what are your terms usually?

Do your regular terms mention an extra discount for thirty days cash or ten days cash?

Do you require a stranger or new customer to make a deposit when he leaves an order? What per cent?

Do you make it a practice to require some security on a large account?

In undertaking a large contract, do you make any arrangements for partial payments before the whole order is completed and delivered?

Do you buy postal cards and stamped envelopes for customers? If so, what percentage do you add to the cost to cover the loan of the money?

Do you think it would be feasible for the typothetæ of Buffalo to adopt a uniform scheme of "terms of payment"—and what terms would you recommend?

What day of the month do your bills become due?

At what time does an account begin to bear interest?

Do you employ a collector, and what is the usual percentage paid for collecting?

Do you take this expense into account when estimating?

What further steps do you take to collect if personal effort fails?

Do you think it would be feasible to keep a list of "undesirable customers," the names to be furnished to the secretary by the members, and kept for the use of members only?

PLEASE BRING THESE QUESTIONS AND BE PREPARED TO ANSWER THEM BRIEFLY.

#### WHERE PENNIES ARE COINED.

It is not generally known that all the minor coins of base metal, such as pennies and nickels, are made at the Philadelphia mint, and that nearly 100,000,000 pennies are coined here every year. This large number is occasioned by the fact that thousands of pennies are lost annually, and the government has some difficulty in maintaining a supply. The profit of the government on their manufacture is large. The blanks for making them are purchased for \$1 a thousand from a Cincinnati firm that produces them by contract. Blanks for nickels are obtained in the same way, costing Uncle Sam only a cent and a half apiece. Gold is coined in Philadelphia and San Francisco. Not enough of it comes into the mint at New Orleans to make the coinage of it worth while. Gold pieces are the only coins of the United States which are worth their face value intrinsically. A double eagle contains \$20 worth of gold without counting the one-tenth part copper.—*Scientific American.*

## SPECIMENS FROM THE MERRYMOUNT PRESS.



ALL the specimens received at this office, those showing modernized old-style printing, from the Merrymount Press, Boston, Massachusetts, of which Mr. D. B. Updike is the proprietor, are among the most prominent. Among other items we note the announcement that Mr. Updike is the sole American representative of *The Quest*. The design of the first page of the announcement is reproduced herewith. The most notable contribution which Mr. Updike has made to lovers of beautiful typography is shown in the specimen pages and circular announcement of "The Altar Book," containing the order of the Holy Eucharist according to the use of the American Church, with collects, epistles, gospels, etc. Mr. Updike has been somewhat over two years engaged in the production of this work, which is certainly an enduring testimonial to his cultivated taste. The type was specially designed for the book, and was set at the Merrymount Press, while the presswork was done by De Vinne. The full-page illustrations are by Professor Anning Bell, of London, England, and the borders and initials are by Mr. B. G. Goodhue, of Boston, specimens of whose work have at times appeared in these pages. The music in the book, we are informed, was arranged by Sir John Stainer, who has edited Merbecke's adaptation of the ancient English plain song. An interesting sentence quoted from an address by Sir John Stainer recalls the fact that the plain song, as sung in St. Paul's today, is, note for note, the music that was heard in Salisbury Cathedral eight hundred years ago. The edition of "The Altar Book" is limited to 350 copies, to be sold at \$75 each.

## THE QUEST

ANNOUNCEMENT OF AN AMERICAN EDITION



WHICH BEGINS IN DECEMBER, 1895.

First page of Mr. Updike's announcement of *The Quest*.

smallest details, they are unsurpassed and are full of suggestion. The typographic example I take to be a sheet calendar, but as it does not contain a word of English, I cannot be certain. Incidentally it bears out my contention in previous articles that the Japanese have not yet succeeded in producing satisfactory running borders. Every piece of decoration in the shape of vignette or free ornament is of native design and in exquisite taste, but the running borders, without exception, are of European or American origin, from which we may fairly infer that the compositor could not find any of Japanese design that would produce equally good results. But it is only a matter of time. We shall soon, doubtless, see Japanese combinations rivaling the best that the world can produce elsewhere. The lithograph is, I imagine, the advertisement of the foundry; the design is quaint and irresistibly comic. A pink-faced monkey has climbed on a study table. In his hand he holds a reading glass, and is puzzling his sage brain over the mystery of the magnified print. The color-scheme is superb, a scarlet jacket worn by the animal supplying just the touch of brilliant positive color required to give strength to the design. Among the original productions of the foundry I note a large Japanese font arranged for two-color work—a solid character working in register with a bold open-shaded font. How many characters are needed I cannot guess, but punch-cutting is surely cheap in Japan. A script, of no special excellence of design, is recommended as being cast on rhomboidal bodies—a system which has its defects as well as its advantages. A silhouette series of neat design, containing twenty-two characters, is called "Ornament Dashes." Dashes in Japanese are vertical, and these consist of pretty flowerpots and vegetable sprays, capable of considerable variety of combination. Six pages are occupied with electro blocks, mostly sketchy in style, some very graceful and artistic.

Messrs. J. John Söhne, Hamburg, send a four-page specimen of an original series entitled "Inseraten-Schmuck." As the name implies, the designs are intended for the heavy style of ornament characteristic of German advertising. The full series consists of six borders, and a font of initials. The borders are all in the silhouette style. The first, on 6-point body, contains five characters—a solid line, relieved by lozenges in white; the second, 12-point, six characters, is a solid border with white quatrefoils where the junctions occur; the third is a solid 24-point border, with an irregular and ragged waved design plowed through it; the fourth is a 12-point ragged-edge border, somewhat resembling the Cleveland Foundry's design. It has six running-pieces, including 12-point corner, and five large and handsome corners, four with the heads and shoulders of amorettes peeping from the background. The initials, 48-point body, are in white on black circles, with a silhouette spray outside. It is a curious, and I think a unique, feature of this alphabet that the I makes an excellent O, and, standing apart from the rest of the alphabet, would almost certainly be mistaken for that letter. Three pages of the sheet are occupied with examples of the designs in actual use, and they are decidedly very effective, the 24-point border being the least successful. As an artistic success this design does not equal the "Universal Vignettes" lately produced by the same house; but it is adapted to a different class of work. In gold and colors it could be used with fine effect.

The Krebs Foundry's *Typographische Neuigkeiten* (Frankfurt-on-the-Main) is always welcome. No. 14, just received, however, contains little that I have not already noted in this column. The original and charming book series, "Renata," is again shown with fine effect, and is completed by the addition of an equally choice "Renata-Cursiv," or italic. Two sizes only, 8-point and 10-point, are as yet shown; but the letter can scarcely fail to meet with wide appreciation, and larger and smaller sizes may be

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### REVIEW OF TYPE SPECIMENS.

BY R. COUPLAND HARDING.

NOTE only one American novelty this month, and that is the patent self-spacing fractions shown in your February number, described by you as leaving nothing to be desired. They are neat, pretty and ingenious, but they have one obvious disadvantage in practical use. I find it awkward to have to devote twenty-two boxes to an ordinary font of half-fractions, but the new series, unless I am mistaken, will require forty.

The progress of Japan in the graphic arts is as marvelous as in other departments. I have No. 2 of the specimen periodical of the Tokyo Foundry. Most noticeable are two-color supplements, one typographic and the other lithographic, which it is no exaggeration to describe as reaching the highest level of their respective arts. In balance of design, in color harmony and in minute attention to the



expected. A 10-point German face of "Selbstausschliesse," or "self-spacing" type, is shown. There being six widths of letter, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 units. The merit of the invention is honorably ascribed to Mr. L. B. Benton, of Milwaukee, and a brief history is given. The clear and beautiful face of the type is a sufficient answer to those who hold that systematic set distorts the design.

### PROOFROOM NOTES AND QUERIES.

CONDUCTED BY F. HORACE TEALL.

It is the purpose in this department to allow for a full and satisfactory discussion of every matter pertaining to the proofroom and to proofreading. The contributions, suggestions, and queries of those specially interested are cordially invited hereto, and no effort will be spared to make the answers to queries authoritative and the department in general of permanent value.

AN INVITATION.—Again we earnestly request proofreaders, and all who are interested in such matters, to contribute to the discussion of subjects pertinent to this department. The department is intended for expression of general opinion quite as much as for its editor's opinions, or rather more so. Of course, the editor's answer to questions must give only his opinion, but that will always express the result of careful consideration on his part. Shall we not hear from many more than those who have yet written?

A TYPICAL HASTY CONCLUSION.—In a list of variant spellings, carefully prepared, showing the differences found in four dictionaries, *buxina* is given as Worcester's form of the word given as *buxine* and *buxin* in the other three works. Evidently the maker of the list understood that Worcester preferred the form stated to be his choice, but the dictionary does not warrant such an understanding. The substance was first named with the Latin (or New Latin) word, which afterward assumed the English form, and this fact is stated in effect in all the dictionaries. Worcester places the Latin form first, not as indicating a preference in spelling, but because it belongs there alphabetically, and possibly also because of its historical precedence. Moreover, it appears in italic letters, as a foreign word, and the only spelling that is Worcester's as an English word is *buxine*. Proofreaders should be very cautious in such matters as this, as there are many instances in which the dictionaries do not express absolute choice of spelling, mainly because it frequently happens that there is no absolute choice. Another word in the list mentioned is *taught*, given as Worcester's spelling of what the other lexicographers spell *taut*, meaning tight. Worcester's dictionary has each spelling entered and defined in its place, though with more definition of *taught* than of *taut*, and with a reference from the latter to the former. *Taut* is the form now universally used, even by those who generally follow Worcester closely, and there can be no doubt that it

will be the form of the word fully defined in the new Worcester now being made. It is unfortunate that such work as the list criticised is not done more thoughtfully.

PER CENT.—Mr. Arthur Thompson Garrett, Chicago, protests as follows: "I have been a reader of THE INLAND PRINTER for some time, and, being a proofreader, I of course take great interest in that department. In the April number I notice the statement by Mr. Teall in his article on punctuation that many printers use the word per cent without the period, but 'nothing can alter the fact that it is an abbreviation.' This is a point on which I have had a 'scrap' in several shops, and so far I have come out victorious. I do not consider the word an abbreviation, and think the omission of the period proper. The reason is clear. In reading when we come to an abbreviation we always pronounce the full word. Thus when we say 'Gen. Grant was a brave man,' we pronounce the full word General, although it is printed Gen. In the case of per cent we do not do this. The word has been in use so long that it stands out separate from the Latin per centum and has become a new word, a derivation from the original. There is no more reason for using the period after per cent than there is after cent, a word from the same source. I hold that per cent is not an abbreviation,

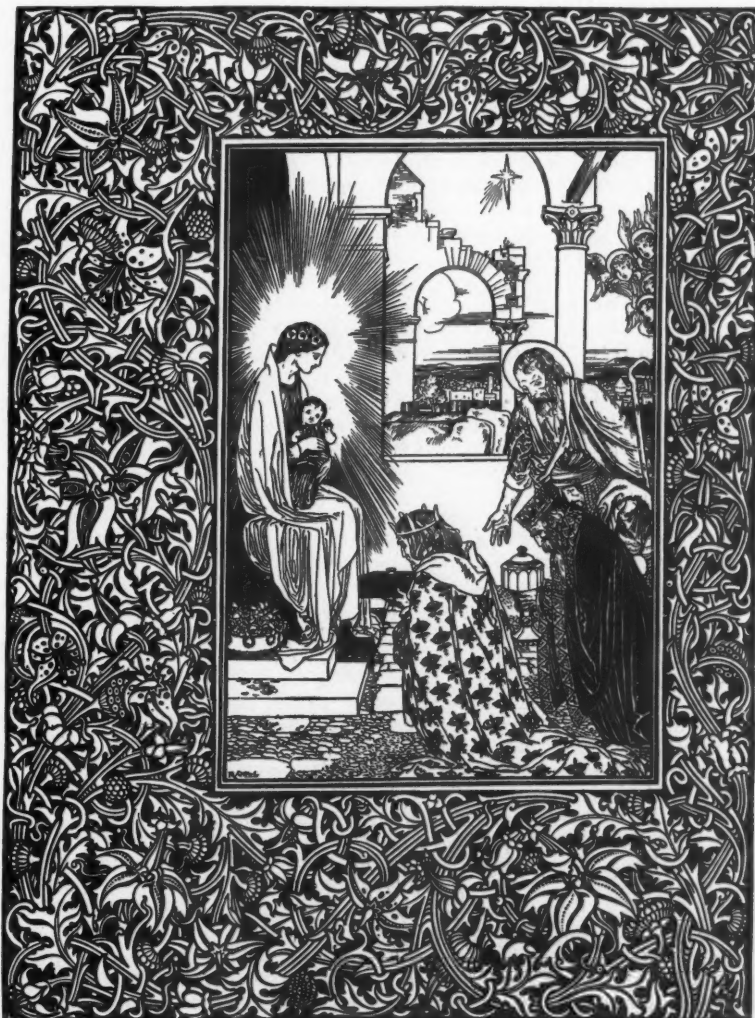


Illustration by Professor Anning Bell, of London; decorative work by B. G. Goodhue, for "Altar Book," published by D. B. Updike.

(See page 188.)

but a derivation, and the period is not only useless, but incorrect." *Answer*.—This is, of course, the argument of all who use the incorrect form, namely, that without a period. If there were no other reason for treating per cent. as an abbreviation than the only one Mr. Garrett and others have probably thought of, the reason offered against it might be clear. As a matter of fact, however, per cent. is an abbreviation of per centum, and this "cent." is not "a derivation from the original," and not an English word. Many people use the Latin word "per" with English words, but it is not proper, according to language principle, to do so. We should not say per year, but per annum or a year. We could not say "a cent" for per cent., because the expression needs to be distinguished as having the Latin meaning. Distinction is made in speech by using a representative of the Latin phrase, and distinction in written form, by means of a period, is just as necessary. Per cent. does not mean "for each thing called a cent," as the coin, for instance, but "for each hundred," and the word that means a hundred is *centum*, not *cent*. The period is very useful, and its omission is incorrect. These are the facts in the case, although the error is so common. Mr. Garrett cannot "come out victorious" in this matter against those who are most truly reasonable.

COMPOUND WORDS IN THE STANDARD DICTIONARY.—A few months ago the following sentence was printed in the *Proofsheet*, in an article criticising the Standard Dictionary's compound words: "Had Mr. Teall been content, in this part of the work, to respect long-established usage—which he so often violates—his work would have met with little criticism." One would know better what to say in answer to this if some of the violations were specified, if it really called for an answer. As a matter of fact, though, this paragraph is not intended as an answer to the criticism, which is quoted merely as an introduction to the subject. It brings forward the point of most importance in deciding a plan for the making of a dictionary. Every dictionary poses as a record of the language as it is, and without making an exception of compound words. How is usage to be determined in this matter? This was one of the first questions that confronted the editors of the Standard Dictionary, and so anxious were they to secure the most acceptable and most reasonable answer that they sent circulars to hundreds of scholars, the world over, asking their opinions. One county superintendent of schools wrote, "I do not know anything about it, and I do not believe any one does." Another person wrote, "I *always* use a hyphen *whenever* two words are to be written as one," violating his rule even in its statement, by writing *when* and *ever* as one, without a hyphen. There are many people who think they do know, and almost every one of them has a knowledge that differs somewhat from that of any one else, so that it is truly impossible for one to make a list of all terms of the kind in question without violating what some other one will think is long-established usage. Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls, having received about five hundred letters about compound words, embodying every possible phase of opinion, but mainly giving no real opinion, were impressed favorably by the reading of a book that proved unmistakably that its author had studied the subject more closely than any other writer had, and its writer was engaged to take charge of that department of their work. While it is true that compounds are printed in every conceivable form, it must undoubtedly also be true that in most cases there is a reasonable choice of form. The dictionary, at any rate, must make a choice in every instance, and it was decided that some principle must be applied as far as possible to avoid such absurd inconsistency as that of the Webster's International in giving *countingroom*, *drawing-room* and *dressing room*. Surely no careful printer would have these three in the same work in three different forms. It is simply disgraceful to have them so in a dic-

tionary. They are of exactly the same grammatical nature, and so are all other terms that are made in the same way. Every term of the kind has the same form in the Standard Dictionary that every other one has, and it cannot be proved that truly long-established usage is violated in any one of them. If good literature—not newspapers—could be ransacked and all such terms brought together as found, the hyphenated forms would certainly outnumber the others. Thus usage, as far as any one use prevails, would be proved to have been followed, and not violated. Particular words do not suggest themselves readily as being subject to the criticism as to violation of usage. Specific answer could be better made if words had been specified by the critic. Certain classes of names, however, may include some of those intended. For instance, names of fishes, ending with *fish*. Many such names are often printed as two words, while many others are often made one word. The only work the writer has ever seen that has adopted one form for all of them had a large index, in which every one of these names had a hyphen, although it had names of birds in three forms, as *blackbird*, *blue-bird* and *red bird*. Can any reasonable objection be offered against systematizing these names? Such systematizing seems to recommend itself beyond question, and yet it cannot possibly be done without changing some forms that are so familiar to some people as to seem unquestionably established in usage; and the special words liable to such objection would differ greatly with different critics. Nevertheless, systematizing was the only possible method in making the best record, and the Standard gives every two-syllabled *fish*-name as one continuous word, and every longer one (except *cuttlefish* and *silverfish*) with a hyphen. The same or nearly similar reasoning is applied elsewhere, as far as possible without violation of really established good usage (which is never knowingly violated in the work). Thus, the Standard uses the hyphen in nearly all words like *hare's-tail* as the name of a plant, making exceptions in favor of solidifying where the close form is really established, as in *sheephead* for a fish. The International has these names in three forms, as *goat's bane*, *dog's-bane* and *wolfsbane*, and all three forms are used in literature; but the differences in practice are not the same as those in this dictionary. Even the International Dictionary uses the same form for each one of a series of such names. Each one with *lion's* as its first element is given as two words, and each one with *hare's* has a hyphen. No possible reason can be given against adopting one form all through, with the exception noted above. No real reason has ever been stated in opposition to the forms adopted in the Standard Dictionary, either in specific instances or with reference to the whole work.

#### IN GOOD COMPANY.

It has been said, I believe, that a man who had the Holy Bible, Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* and Webster's *Unabridged Dictionary*, possessed a complete library. I agree with him, if he will add *THE INLAND PRINTER*. I would be lost without the monthly visits of your invaluable journal. The advertising pages of *THE INLAND PRINTER* are far more interesting than the body of many magazines. Of course I want it, and must have it, even if I am compelled to cut off at other points to pay for it.—*William N. Grubb, Proprietor The Old Dominion Steam Stamp Works, Norfolk, Virginia.*

THE man who thinks all the time and never acts is a stick. He is too sleepy to succeed. The man who acts all the time and never thinks is a plodder. He does what others tell him, but does nothing that he tells himself. The successful man not only thinks all the time, but backs up his thinking with acting all the time.—*Minneapolis Bulletin.*





Decorative Work by B. G. Goodhue, in the "Altar Book," published by D. B. Updike.  
(See page 188.)

## PRESSROOM QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

CONDUCTED BY A PRESSMAN.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Letters for this department should be mailed direct to 212 Monroe street, Chicago. The names and addresses of correspondents must be given, not necessarily for publication, but merely to identify them if occasion should arise. No letters will be answered by mail which properly belong to this department.

**ELECTRICITY IN PAPER.**—B. & R., of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, say: "We are greatly troubled with frictional electricity in working our newspaper. Of course we know we can cure the trouble by wetting the paper; but that kills it. Can you suggest a remedy?" *Answer.*—The electricity will vanish with warm weather. We have given this matter attention in detail in former issues, which are worth looking up.

**WANTS AN INEXPENSIVE METHOD FOR MAKING EMBOSSED DIES.**—C. M. K., of Galion, Ohio, wishes to know "if there is any simple, inexpensive, method for making embossing dies—a method which would be practicable in a country office." *Answer.*—There is no especially easy or inexpensive way to do embossing until the practical routine of the process has been acquired. If it were otherwise, then the country would be "flooded" with such work and its novelty lost. The proper way is to study the rules laid

down by those who have been over the experimental field, and who have made a success of this branch of the art. After this has been done, and you have acquired skill in doing good embossed work, cheaper and simpler methods may suggest themselves to you. Those who have made embossing a study are not anxious to impart more than the fundamental principles. By reading the advertisements in this journal you can learn the address of those who publicly cater to embossing, and how to do it. "Embossing Made Easy" is a valuable work to begin with.

**WANTS AN ARTICLE ON COLOR PROCESS PRINTING.**—E. D. E., of Hamilton, Ontario, writes: "In THE INLAND PRINTER I read an article entitled 'Equipment for Process Engraving.' Could you supply us an article on 'Process Printing' as this applies to inks employed; brilliancy in all colors; must each color be dry before the others are printed, etc. We will be pleased, and many others, if you will spare space to give us the *modus operandi*." *Answer.*—As soon as Mr. William J. Kelly gets through his instructive article on "Suggestions Regarding Colors," he will doubtless favor our readers with an article on this subject.

**DON'T USE RUBBER BANDS ON COPPER HALF-TONES.**—Mr. R. H. Pfennig, of Chicago, writes: "I have this day sent you a specimen of half-tone presswork. To the stripe in one of the engravings I wish to call your attention. This mark was caused by having a rubber band strung around it while it was stored away for some time by the owner. The constant pressure of the rubber, and the acid from the copper plate, during its storage, has had the result of eating its way into the face of the engraving." This is timely warning to those who have the charge of electros or copper-plate half-tones not to pack these with rubber bands around them to hold on the paper wrapping which is intended to protect the engraving.

**HOW LONG SHOULD ROLLERS LAST.**—E. H. C., of Emlenton, Pennsylvania, writes: "To settle a dispute about keeping newspaper rollers in proper shape—that is with proper suction—I take this opportunity to ask you for your idea on the matter. Please say how long rollers should last when they are used but three hours during one day of each week." *Answer.*—If a set of composition rollers are made of fresh material—that is composition made from pure stock, and not from old composition, as is sometimes the case—and kept in a suitable receptacle where dust and unnecessary exposure are avoided, they should last from the ringing in of the new year until its demise; but the rollers must have proper care, by which is meant that they should be put away with a full coat of news ink, into which a little machine oil has been mixed, and this coat of ink should be wiped off the face of each roller with a dry cotton rag and then sponged off with a little weak lye a few minutes before use. If the rollers are made of glue and molasses (old-style)



composition, they should be kept in a close-fitting box containing moistened sawdust or a flat dish partly filled with clean water. If "patent" composition (that is material in which glycerine is one of its ingredients) is used in making the rollers, then the rollers should be kept in a dry place, and where considerable dry air can reach them. In either case apply the coat of ink, as suggested when putting them away, and wash off similarly. Do not use *strong* lye nor benzine on such rollers, and they will surprise you by their longevity.

WANTS A BOOK ON PRESSWORK AND STEREOTYPING.—W. P., of Lowell, Massachusetts, writes: "Will you kindly inform me of the title of the best work on newspaper presswork and stereotyping, and where obtainable?" *Answer.*—No book has been published on this compound subject. So far as the writer is informed, the practical methods of stereotyping, as these relate to newspaper work, have not been printorially made known in the way of a manual; but the builders of stereotyping machinery, such as Walter Scott & Co., C. B. Cottrell & Sons Co., the Campbell Press Manufacturing Company, etc., have printed instructions, covering the manipulation and operations of their machines, which contain many good points in the way of practicability. Kelly's Manual, entitled "Presswork," may aid you in presswork. This work can be obtained from The Inland Printer Company, and will well repay perusal.

TO STOP "BLURRING."—E. J. M., of Danville, Virginia, says: "I inclose you a copy of a job printed in copying ink, and which shows two of the long single down rules blurred. Can you tell me how to remedy it? My press was as clean as it could be. I have the same trouble very often." *Answer.*—Our correspondent has sent us a printed sheet 9 by 17 inches, which has a narrow heading running the narrow way, with fifteen brass rule lines running down the sheet to within an inch of the bottom. He has not informed us whether the job was printed on a platen or on a cylinder press. He ought to have done this. If the printing was done on a cylinder machine, the blurring can be prevented by drawing the steel bands a trifle tighter (to the cylinder) in the middle of the sheet than on the ends; or by making a light "cushion" of stiff paper or medium (bent) thick cardboard, cut in narrow strips, and securely paste them on the tympan—one on each side of the rules, about a couple of picas from the face of the rule impression. This will keep the sheet from having too much play between the rules and in this way escape the chance of blurring. If this job was run off on a platen press, the form might have been turned so that the open end would be fed down to the gauge pins, and projections of thin brass rule inserted in the tympan clamps, that would keep the sheet from "dipping" between the rules. To increase the efficiency of the brass rule projections, slices of cork, about a pica in thickness, may be securely pasted on the ends of these. Another way to overcome blurring in this as well as in other cases, is to make a frisket for the form, by pasting a strong sheet of paper on the grippers—extending these as far as practicable—and taking an impression of the form on this frisket; then cut out the printed portions, and leave the balance of the sheet to act as a shield. Sometimes blurring can be avoided if the rules are made ready so as to be a little *lower* than the type, or the head and foot of a form.

#### THOUGHT SOMETHING WAS WRONG.

We inclose herewith \$2 for one year's subscription to THE INLAND PRINTER. Please commence with the March, 1896, number. Our name was dropped from your subscription list about two years ago, and since then we have been worrying along without your paper, but find we cannot get along without it.—*Flowerman Publishing Company, Moline, Illinois.*

#### BRIMMING OVER WITH GOOD THINGS.

Your last issue is brimming over with good things for the printer. I consider THE INLAND PRINTER as essential nowadays as old-style type faces for the artist jobber.—*D. B. Landis, Proprietor Pluck Art Printery, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.*

#### AMONG THE PRINTER-POETS.

The printer-poets are pluming themselves for poetic flights as spring advances, and taking a few essaying wheels in the higher ether. Here are two specimens; others may follow:

##### "A FIVE-COLUMN TOWN."

One stormy day in winter,  
A weary, hungry printer  
Tramped into town clad in clothes  
That were all tattered,  
His hat was worn and battered,  
And his shoes were yawning at their toes.

At a free lunch stand we found him;  
A crowd had gathered round him,  
And we listened while he told the story of his life.  
"Money," said he, "I've none—  
Friends—I haven't one;  
I am homeless in this dreary world of strife.

I have tramped this land all o'er,  
I've been turned from many a door,  
And treated as if I were a good-for-nothing scamp.  
But I am nothing of the kind,  
And before I'm through you'll find  
I'm something more than just a common tramp.

'Twas not many years ago,  
Away out in Idaho,  
I owned a bank and fast horses by the score;  
I had friends on every hand,  
I was known throughout the land,  
And my name in gold was fastened on my door.

But here I am today,  
Many miles away  
From the scene where my golden ship went down.  
I lost my fame and wealth,  
My happiness and health,  
For I ran a ten-column paper in a five-column town.

ANDERSON, Indiana.

J. A. WERTZ.

##### NO KICKERS THERE.

I hope to gain the realms above  
When I lie down and die,  
I feel that choirs all clad in white  
Will greet my wandering eye.  
I know that I'll be free from pain  
In that sphere so free from care,  
For angels tell me in my sleep  
"There are no kickers there."

And when the celestial editor  
Tells me my pen to shove  
To fill up twenty columns space,  
My assignment will be "Love."  
And when I've reached my "30"  
His hair he will not tear,  
Because that don't go, up above,  
"There are no kickers there."

And if he keeps me out all night  
(In fierce snowstorms or rain)  
To scoop that other fellow,  
He will not cause me pain  
If empty handed I come back,  
But instead a smile he'll wear  
And double up my salary,  
"For there are no kickers there."

And if celestials try to free  
The church debt with a fair  
And I help with half a column  
The dear people to ensnare,  
I know that I'll be safe from roasts,  
Where all is joy and peace and love;  
For, glory to the Lord of hosts,  
There are no kickers up above.

PONTIAC, Illinois.

J. K. SANDERS.

## ON THE SETTING OF ADS.

COMPOSITORS who put advertising matter into type should study the principles of advertising, so far as it is affected by the use of type—and that is a most important part of the power and usefulness of advertising.

A compositor who has the proper idea of the force of type, and some notion of the object of advertising, can not only make himself a very efficient aid to the advertiser, but can build up for himself a reputation that will be valuable to himself.

Advertisers in general know but little about type. They write their copy to bring out certain facts and features regarding their business that they wish the public to take

AT 76TH STREET AND 3D AVENUE.  
Overstocked Warerooms  
Compel Us to Make a General Reduction in Prices.  
Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloths, Bedding, Etc.  
EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING.  
Curtains, Portieres, Baby Carriages, Clocks, Crockery,  
Tinware, Stoves, Refrigerators.  
LOWEST PRICES. BEST QUALITIES.  
LIBERAL CREDIT SYSTEM.  
**J. BAUMANN & BRO.,**  
1313-1315 THIRD AVE. BET. 75TH AND 76TH STS.  
ELEVATED RAILROAD 76TH ST. STATION. 3D AVE. CABLE CARS.  
OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

ORIGINAL ADVERTISEMENT IN DAILY PAPER.

notice of, and its construction generally suggests to the compositor the use of a great many display lines. When this suggestion is carried into type, the general effect is usually a blur upon the readers' sensibilities. Nothing appeals spontaneously to the eye, and the advertisement fails of the chief office of advertising, which is to attract the

At 76th Street and 3d Avenue, overstocked ware-  
rooms compel us to make a  
**General Reduction**  
in Prices. Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloths, Bedding,  
etc.—everything for housekeeping. Curtains, Por-  
tieres, Baby Carriages, Clocks, Crockery, Tinware,  
Stoves, Refrigerators. Lowest prices. Best Qualities.  
**Liberal Credit**  
**J. BAUMANN & BRO.,** 1313-1315 3d Ave., Bet. 75th and 76th Sts.  
Elevated Railroad, 76th St. Station. 3d Ave. Cable Cars. Open Saturdays until 10 P.M.

THE SAME ADVERTISEMENT RESET.

attention of readers who make no conscious effort to observe the advertising columns.

This is a proposition that brings up a line of difficulties that are often regarded as too great to be successfully coped with. They do in many cases make it impossible to effect anything of benefit to the advertiser, and then may be yielded to. There are advertisers who labor zealously and successfully to render their efforts nugatory and squander the money they expend. For such, there is no relief in the composing room.

But there are many advertisers who depend upon the compositor to give every advertisement its typographic character, and they are willing to submit to reasonable changes and variations.

When the compositor gets this sort of copy he can do a great deal by applying to his work some ideas that tend to illustrate the new spirit that has begun to make itself dominant in the advertising business. Every advertisement has within it an idea that is vital to its usefulness.

2-5

To discover this idea, and express it in type—or so suggest it that the reader will find its force—is the highest office of the advertisement compositor.

There are many elements that enter into this appreciation of the type language of advertisements, but if it is always kept in mind that the chief office of an advertisement is to lodge a suggestion in the mind of the reader, the way will be often made plain to give an advertisement a character and a value that will make it distinctive, and enable it to fulfill its true mission much more satisfactorily than it could were it to be set in the perfunctory manner its original construction suggests.

By this it is not meant that compositors should change copy, to alter its sense, or ever to alter its wording; but that in laying out the display, particular thought be given to giving it a character that will convey to the newspaper reader an idea, without conscious attention to the advertisement.

To accomplish this it may be necessary to set the matter in plain type inclosed by a border, or to set a large proportion in small body type in order to leave the space for one striking line with a field of white space to intensify its effect.

The appearance of an advertisement in proof is no sure guide for estimating its strength in the printed page, because in the paper the news matter and the other advertising constitute an environment very different from the field of white paper the proof slip furnishes. This is an important element to allow for. Many an advertisement which presents a strong and original appearance in proof flattens and becomes featureless in the type page, simply because the environment was not considered when it was planned.

To illustrate and enforce this idea, we will take an advertisement, almost at random, from a daily paper, and reset it according to the principle here laid down. This advertisement has been labored over by some compositor, and an attempt made to emphasize each idea in the copy. The result is extremely unsatisfactory. It is difficult to read, and its appearance to the eye at the first glance is repellent. It should attract, and it might have been set to attract with less expenditure of time and less study. We present the same advertisement greatly simplified, and we think greatly strengthened. It is certainly much easier to set this way than in the original form, a much handsomer feature of a newspaper page, and much more likely to catch the eye of the rapid reader.—*Newspaperdom.*

## COL. A. K. MCCLURE'S FIRST NEWSPAPER.

In 1846 Col. A. K. McClure established his first newspaper. It was a Whig organ and was called the *Juniata Sentinel*, published at Mifflintown, this state, says the Perry county (Pa.) *Freeman*. The venture was successful under McClure's management and the paper was influential in Whig circles in Pennsylvania. The following letter will give an idea of the magnitude of the great journalist's initial step in his newspaper career:

MIFFLINTOWN, November 14, 1846.

John A. Baker, Esq., Bloomfield, Perry county, Pennsylvania:

DEAR SIR,—I sent to Philadelphia for my material, and it is now on the way here. J. Mattus purchased it. He got long primer type at 25 and brevier at 32 cents. It had never been used for printing, but had been used for stereotyping. He found difficulty in finding a press second-hand and for sale and the great probability is that a new one is on the way. This I did not like, but it seems to be unavoidable. The material complete, cases included, will cost \$500. I suppose, however, that it will print a very respectable paper. Mr. Pollock sent on his proposal to furnish paper at \$2.75 per ream. I sent on for three bundles, and if he deals right and sends me as good paper as the article you showed me I will continue, of course, to patronize him. My list now lies before me and contains four hundred and eight good names, and what is to come in yet will increase it perhaps a little over one hundred. I think the business will pay, at least after once fairly started. Let me hear from you. Truly,

A. K. MCCLURE.

## ISAAC MORGAN.

BY DEN.

THE two portraits given in this number, one of Sarony, the distinguished New York artist, and the other of "Amber," the well-known authoress, are from the pen of Isaac Morgan, a young man of immense promise, the groundwork of whose art education was laid at the St. Louis



School of Fine Arts, and whose experience in work for reproduction has been limited to what he has done in pen and ink for the *St. Louis Republic* during the last two years. He takes to different vehicles most readily, however, and as is evidenced by these two examples, has mastered the stiff and unyielding pen. He is now trying to solve the problem of distemper for half-tone reproduction, and has chosen the picturesque Chicago river on the opening of navigation

for his subject. Judging from some of the sketches taken from the wharves he will soon be as much at home with the brush as with the pen. Morgan was born in Grand Tower, Illinois, in 1871, and spent six of his twenty-five years at the art school. His work shows that he has been a most diligent student. We hope to show in subsequent issues of *THE INLAND PRINTER* more of his work in different lines, as portraiture is not the only branch in which he shines.

## PROCESS ENGRAVING NOTES AND QUERIES.

CONDUCTED BY S. H. HORGAN.

In this department, queries addressed to *The Inland Printer* regarding process engraving will be recorded and answered, and the experiences and suggestions of engravers and printers are solicited hereto. It is believed that herein will be found a medium for the interchange of valuable hints and suggestions never before offered to those in interest.

**POWDERED RESIN AND DRAGON'S BLOOD.**—"R. A. B.," Chicago, Illinois: I would not advise you to use a mixture of powdered resin and dragon's blood as an acid resist to dust on the ink in zinc etching, for the reason the two powders melt at different temperatures. Better use them separately, the resin powder before the first etching to protect the top of the lines, and the dragon's blood powder between etchings to protect the sides of the lines.

**TO PREVENT OXIDATION OF ZINC CUTS.**—"Publisher," Atlanta, Georgia: The corrosion that you complain of in your zinc cuts is not due to any fault of the metal itself or to the photo-engraver. It likely comes from the strong alkali used in cleaning your form being allowed to dry on the cuts. Zinc is a metal very liable to corrosion, and valuable cuts should be cleaned with benzine after printing from, then heated, and while warm rubbed with mutton tallow, or wax by preference, before putting away.

**ORTHOCHROMATIC PLATES IN THREE-COLOR WORK.**—James P. Thompson, of Rochester, New York, writes to know "if orthochromatic plates are the proper ones for use in three-color work?" *Answer.*—There is a general misunderstanding as to the meaning of "orthochromatic" or "isochromatic" as applied to certain brands of dry plates. These plates are made to reproduce the color values of an object correctly. For instance, bright yellows have previously photographed as if they were dark, while dark blues

photographed light; with these plates the light intensity of the various colors is more correctly rendered. These plates are of service in making the blue and red printing plates in photo-chromatic work, but they are not available without proper color screens or filters.

**GREASE SPOTS IN DRYING DEVELOPED ZINC PLATES.**—"Operator," Denver, Colorado: This is a frequent source of trouble that can be easily avoided when understood. These grease spots come from allowing drops of water to dry on the plate when heating it for that purpose. The best way to dry the face of the zinc plate at all times is by absorbing the moisture from the plate with a damp piece of chamois skin. This should be done while the plate is cool and with slight pressure so as not to smudge the ink. The chamois skin should be washed occasionally in water and washing soda to keep it soft and clean.

**CATALOGUES OF SILK THREADS, BRAIDS, ETC.**—Silk Company, Florence, Massachusetts: The best kind of illustrations to use, in order to display to advantage your goods, in a catalogue with a large edition, would be half-tone with woodcut finish. In some cases the half-tones can be made from the goods direct, but it is usually better to make enlarged photographs of such goods. These are touched up in pen-and-ink and water color by a skillful artist, and then reduced in half-tone to the proper size. The best firms to do the work can be found by studying the examples of half-tone work given in this journal, all of whom will be glad to quote you prices. As to the wearing quality of half-tone plates, they will outwear electrotypes, particularly if they are made in alloy instead of pure copper.

**SENSITIVE PLATES FOR THREE-COLOR WORK.**—"Operator," New York: Photographic plates, ready sensitized for three-color process work, are not as yet a regular article of commerce as they are in France. This is due to difficulty of making a dry plate sensitive to the red rays that will keep for any length of time. The usual practice in three-color work is to use an ordinary dry plate for the negative from which the yellow printing block is made—an orthochromatic or isochromatic plate for the negative resulting in the red printing block. But for the negative from which the blue printing block is produced a very sensitive dry plate is bathed in a solution of

C. P. cyanine.....	5 grains
95 per cent alcohol.....	10 ounces

for a half minute, then in distilled water for a minute, and dried in absolute darkness. These plates must be used, of course, with the proper color filters or screens.

**THE LATE COLONEL COCKERILL.**—The death of Col. John A. Cockerill in Cairo removes one to whom should be primarily given the credit for starting the present extended use of illustrations in the newspapers. Colonel Cockerill was managing editor of the *New York World* when Mr. Joseph Pulitzer was endeavoring to make it one of the great journals of the metropolis. The colonel suggested illustrations as an attractive feature. Mr. Pulitzer considered them of no value. The colonel persisted in asking that they be given at least a trial, and engaged a young Russian artist—Gribay édoft—to make caricatures of Wall street magnates. These appeared as single-column cuts on Sunday, February 3, 1884, on the front page, and received so much attention that Mr. Pulitzer saw the value of cuts as circulation winners. Then began the success of the *World* as a newspaper, and cuts soon became a necessity with all papers striving to win popularity.

**THE BITUMEN PRINTING PROCESS.**—George A. Campbell, Toronto, Canada, wants a good formula for bitumen or asphalt solution as a sensitizer for zinc or copper plates. He also wants to know if this method is used as commonly





Copyright, 1896, by W. W. Denslow.

MARTHA EVERTS HOLDEN ("AMBER").

DRAWN BY ISAAC MORGAN.

in "the States" as it is in France. *Answer.*—The bitumen is not held in much favor in this country because it is too tantalizingly slow. Theoretically it is the most perfect of all the photo-engraving processes. A good way to prepare the sensitive bitumen is to first make a paste of it in the least possible quantity of bisulphide of carbon and then dissolve it in the benzole. The proportions should be as follows:

Sensitive bitumen..... 1 ounce  
Best benzole..... 20 ounces

The printing under a clear negative requires a half hour in



NAPOLÉON SARONY.

From pen drawing by Isaac Morgan, Chicago.

sunlight and sometimes a half day in dull light. The development is accomplished with spirits of turpentine, after which the plate is washed under running water, when the plate is ready for etching and powdering with resin as usual.

TO COPPERPLATE ZINC.—"Etcher," New Orleans, has seen some plates that looked exactly like electrotypes, but was told they were zinc plates "washed with copper," and that printers claimed they gave better impressions than zinc plates that were not copper-faced. He wants to know if there is any virtue in the copper coating and how it is put on. *Answer.*—When the writer began to introduce zinc etchings in New York, in 1881, the printers would not receive them unless they were copper-faced. This is readily done. Make

Saturated solution sulphate copper.  
Saturated solution cyanide potassium.

Pour the latter into the former until the precipitate that forms is redissolved. Then add to

8 ounces above clear solution  
1 ounce aqua ammonia.

*Caution.*—In pouring the cyanide solution into the solution of copper, stand to windward of the mixture, as the fumes that result are fatal. Clean the zinc plate thoroughly with potash, and place in this cyanide of copper solution, when it will be found to take on almost instantly a perfect coating of pure copper.

## NOTES AND QUERIES ON ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING.

CONDUCTED BY F. J. HENRY.

Correspondence relating to this department is respectfully invited from electrotypers, stereotypers and others. Individual experiences in any way pertaining to the trade are solicited. Inquiries will receive prompt attention. Differences of opinion regarding answers given by the editor will receive respectful consideration.

BOOKS ON ELECTROTYPING.—J. E. H., of Ohio, says: "I write to find out if you can tell me where I can purchase some published work on Electrotyping. I think there is a work called Fuller's 'Practical Electrotyper.'" *Answer.*—I have not heard of the work named, although I have made inquiry at stores where scientific books are sold. If there is such a work, the publisher might do well to advertise the fact in this journal, which is read by the majority of persons interested in such books. There are quite a number of works on the subject, among which may be mentioned Watts' "Electrotyping," and "The Practical Electrotyper," by Brunor. The latter is, I believe, the latest work issued. The price is \$10. May be ordered through THE INLAND PRINTER.

*Paper and Press*, in commenting on an article from the *Capital*, Des Moines, Iowa, which states: "Printers are the hardest bidders ever seen in any mechanical field of work," says: "That is true, and the severity of their bidding not infrequently leads beyond the safety line. Would not a definite knowledge of what it costs to do work influence less severe cutting in estimates?" For printers I would substitute the electrotypers, and submit the statement to them for their earnest and careful consideration. Probably there is not one but can remember instances of his competitor having estimated below cost on work. Never mind the transgressions of your neighbor, but just consider whether you are guilty of doing that which you severely condemn in the actions of others.

STEREOTYPING.—The following extract from a letter received from Garden City, Kansas, is in part similar to many others which come to hand: "We mail you this day a copy of the *Herald* containing some stereotypes which were cast by means of a Hughes outfit which we found lying about the office. What we desire to call your attention to in this matter is, that until we read the articles on stereotyping in THE INLAND PRINTER we did not know how to make a paste or beat a mold, never having seen the process done. While they are not perfection they answer the purpose, and we think they work very well—so much for your journal again—may you go on doing good work and prosper as you deserve." This is pleasant reading and strong testimony in favor of the practical character of the articles published in this journal. Please accept our hearty thanks for your good wishes and for mentioning the fact that you have been so greatly benefited by the efforts put forth in this publication. It is a gratification to us to know that someone is being helped, and an encouragement to greater efforts. It is hoped that the Garden City *Herald* is prospering and the owners accumulating wealth. The copy of the *Herald* mentioned contains nearly five columns of stereotyped advertisements. They show up equally as well as do those printed from type, and much better than others, plates for which were sent from some advertising agency.



A FUTURE PRESSBUILDER.

## RECENT TYPE DESIGNS.

We showed last month a specimen page of a new face adapted from the German and called *Gracilis*, cast by the Pacific States Typefoundry, of San Francisco, a line of the

## COMPANION SERIES to Latin Antique

GRACILIS.

18-point size being shown herewith. It is cast on the standard line from 8-point to 48-point, and makes a good companion face to Latin Antique and Latin Condensed.

We present a line of 54-point DeVinne Italic Outline made by the American Type Founders' Company. This series consists of eleven sizes, from 12 to 72 point. We also show a line of Chelsea Circular, which is made in 6, 8, 10, 12

*America*

DEVINNE ITALIC OUTLINE.

*Future Terrace*

DEVINNE EXTENDED.

American Type Founders' Company, HAS EIGHTEEN BRANCHES

7-POINT DEVINNE.

Chelsea Circular Series 34

CHELSEA CIRCULAR.

and 18 point sizes. They have recently added to the DeVinne series a 7-point size, a sample line of which is here shown. The DeVinne Extended is also among the recent new letters, there being fifteen sizes in preparation, running from 6 to 72 point, and including a 7-point size. Among their new borders we mention the Caxton, a page of which is shown elsewhere.

Barnhart Brothers & Spindler have brought out the XIV. Century series, made in upper and lower cases, in seven sizes, from 8 to 48 point. We show a line of it which gives

*Superior Copper-Mixed Type*

XIV. CENTURY.

*Monthly and Weekly Gazette*

OPAQUE SERIES.

but a faint idea of what the letter is. It must be seen in massed effects to show off to best advantage. A page will be shown in our June number. Another of their new letters is the Opaque series, a heavy condensed letter in upper and lower case, from 8 to 48 point—nine sizes. Their *Recherché* border is new and admits of many artistic arrangements. There are twenty-six distinct characters in the set, several pieces of each being included in each font.

## THE ADVANTAGES OF BEING A BLACKSMITH.

Among the seven trades which a student in mechanical engineering must learn at Cornell is that of the blacksmith. Occasionally there is a protest, but it is never heeded. One dude ten years ago was unusually averse to soiling his hands. But he had to work at the forge just the same. Last fall he went to Professor Morris and thanked him for being compelled to learn blacksmithing. "Why?" asked the professor. "Why, you see," replied the former dude,

"I am now superintendent of a mine away back in Colorado. Last summer our main shaft broke, and there was no one in the mine but myself could weld it. I didn't like the job, but I took off my coat and welded that shaft. It wasn't a pretty job, but she's running now. If I couldn't have done it, I'd have had to pack that shaft on mule back and send it 300 miles over the mountains to be fixed, and the mine would have shut down till it got back. My ability to mend that shaft raised me in the eyes of every man in the mine, and the boss raised my salary."—*Scientific American*.

## HOW TO MAKE PHOTOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS ON GLASS—SO-CALLED JAPANESE OIL PAINTINGS.

The *Keystone* says that photographs on albumen paper are really pictures on an albumen film, said film being backed up by white paper. Now, if we can furnish other support for this albumen film, we can preserve the light and shade of the photograph and back up the film with colors. Various processes by which this result can be accomplished have been devised, the base of them all being to provide some resinous varnish to which the albumen film bearing the photograph can be transferred. It is important in the process that the resinous varnish should present what is termed a "tacky" surface—that is, a surface on the "sticky fly-paper" order. English coach-body varnish has this property in an eminent degree, but being of an amber tint injures the appearance of the colors applied to the transferred picture. Artists' mastic varnish is probably the most desirable medium for transfers of this kind, if it can be procured of good quality. The transfer is effected by coating the glass on which the picture is to appear with such varnish, and let it dry to the tacky state, when the photograph is wet with warm water and placed between two sheets of blotting paper to absorb the excess of moisture. It is to be understood that there is no card or other support except the thin paper of an ordinary albumen print. This print is laid face down on the sticky surface and rubbed down, taking care no air bubbles exist between the photograph print and the varnished surface. The instrument generally employed to press down the paper is what photographers term a "squeegee," made of a flat piece of wood in which a strip of vulcanized (but not hard) rubber is set. The rubber window washer is the same in principle. This instrument presses the albumen film down firmly into the sticky varnish, which is next allowed to dry. After which the paper backing of the albumen film is wet with tepid water, and by a careful rubbing removed. The ultimate success of the operation depends almost entirely on this rubbing to remove the paper. The ends of the fingers are the best instrument for removing the paper. An experienced person, with a delicate touch, will remove the paper entirely, leaving the photograph on the albumen film as a transparency on the glass. Some persons practicing this process leave a considerable coating of paper on the glass, rendering the paper translucent by rubbing with castor oil. The best effects are obtained by removing the paper somewhat in accordance with the result desired as regards the brilliancy of the color. Oil colors are usually employed, applying them on the back. Water colors can also be employed if glycerine is used instead of castor oil for rendering the paper transparent. Water colors can also be used on the castor oil surface, if a little ox gall is mixed with the colors.

WE take great pleasure in commending THE INLAND PRINTER as incontestably the best production of the kind. Its interest with us is such that when it comes with the other mail, it is generally examined, at least hurriedly, before the letters are opened.—*The Osborne Company, Red Oak, Iowa*.



*Royal Script*

30 Point Royal Script No. 1.  
4A 10a. \$5.00

*The Committee on Public Schools  
will hold their regular meetings on  
the second Tuesday in each month  
Important Business*

12 Point Royal Script  
5A 16a. \$5.00

*Committee:*  
*William E. Russell, Chairman.*  
*Nathan Matthews,*  
*Joseph M. Bardley,*  
*Charles A. Taylor,*  
*Robert N. Coneney,*  
*Heraldo M. Reed,*  
*Phineas Thompson.*

30 Point Royal Script No. 2  
4A 12a. \$5.00

*The poetical temperament of Columbus is  
discernible throughout his writings, and in  
all of his actions. It often betrayed him into  
Visionary Speculations in 1492*

10 Point Royal Script  
10A 32a. \$4.50

*Madame Fenaud,*  
*Fashionable Millinery Parlors,*  
*467 North Quincy Street,*  
*Derby, Conn.*

*Madame Fenaud requests the attendance  
of the Ladies of Derby and vicinity at her  
Millinery Parlors, on the 26th of April  
Grand Spring Opening*

24 Point Royal Script No. 1  
4A 10a. \$4.50

24 Point Royal Script No. 2  
4A 12a. \$4.50

*Eleventh Financial Statement of  
the Citizens National Bank*

*Miss Lucy Clements  
desires your presence next Monday*

18 Point Royal Script  
4A 12a. \$5.50

*Three Months from this Date, Pay to  
the Bearer, One Hundred and  
Ninety-seven Dollars*

*Handsomest Fashion of Designs  
are Engraved in Imitation of Writing*

*The Royal Scripts.*

*American Type Founders Co.  
Originators and Manufacturers,  
United States of America.*

*To the Craft*

Your attention is called to this specimen of the Royal Script series. The face was designed especially for that class of work which is now done largely by the lithographer and the steel-plate printer. Send to the nearest branch house of the American Type Founders Co. for a specimen book showing the largest and finest collection of script faces ever produced by any foundry. Nothing is omitted in their manufacture in bringing them to the very highest standard of durability and finish.

*American Type  
Founders Company*

## THE INLAND PRINTER.

18 Point, 240. 30 inches, \$1.50

12 Point, 239. 36 inches, \$1.50

10 Point, 238. 40 inches, \$1.50

6 Point, 237. 54 inches, \$1.50

6 Point, 236. 54 inches, \$1.50

This specimen of the Caxton Borders illustrates  
the use of TWO STYLES OF CORNERS as put up  
with each font except the 6 Point No. 236

**Caxton Borders**  
Manufactured by  
**American Type Founders' Co.**  
And for sale by all its Branches  
and Agencies

**SELLING BRANCHES AND AGENCIES**

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland,  
Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Omaha,  
Denver, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, 23 E. Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas,  
Texas; 44 Bay St., Toronto, Can.; 785 Craig St., Montreal, Can.; 54 Farring-  
don Road, London, Eng.; Melbourne and Sydney, Aus.; Madras, India.

6 Point, 236. 54 inches, \$1.50

6 Point, 237. 54 inches, \$1.50

10 Point, 238. 40 inches, \$1.50

12 Point, 239. 36 inches, \$1.50

18 Point, 240. 30 inches, \$1.50



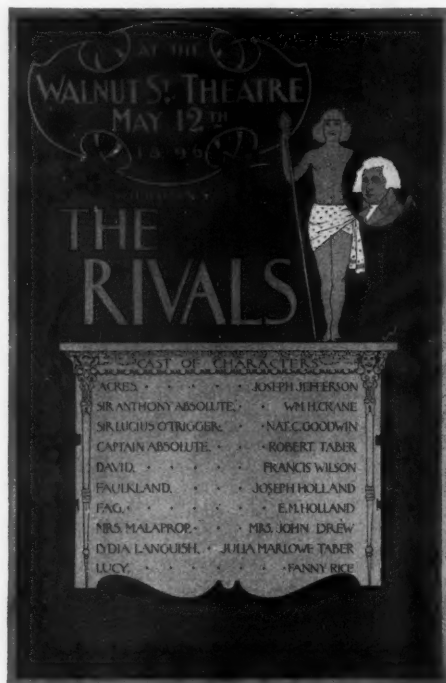


## SOME NOTES ON PUBLICITY.

BY F. PENN.

THE *Guest* is the happily chosen title of a new monthly published at Union City, Indiana, in the interest of the order of Rathbone Sisters, of that state. M. Josie Nelson is editor and D. F. Harrison is publisher.

H. M. FECHHEIMER announces that he has assumed control of the bureau of advertising established by Mr. E. C. Sullivan in 1885. Mr. Fechheimer's office is in the Detroit



Copyright, 1896, by Strohbridge Litho. Co.

Poster Design by H. L. Bridwell.

Figure by Frank E. Butler.

Free Press building, Detroit, Michigan. He is an experienced student of advertising and has results to show to satisfy clients.

W. F. SMITH, an advertisement compositor on the *Dry Goods Economist*, of New York, sends me some specimens of his work for that journal which are, in my estimation, deserving of great commendation for their originality, force and artistic balance. A good deal of rulework is shown in the specimens. I hope to reproduce some of Mr. Smith's work at an early date.

WHEN I see the imprint of "Redfield Bros., 411-415 Pearl street, N. Y.," I expect to behold a pretty nice specimen of printing, and I seldom am disappointed. The *Poster*, a monthly publication whose field is indicated by its name, is a good sample of their work, one which gives them opportunity to show the nice distinction in the selection of printing ink in which they seem to excel.

FROM Mr. Will C. Turner, of the Trow Company, 201-213 East Twelfth street, New York, I have received an advertising brochure that can be safely said to be a model of its class. The cover is of rough red paper with a bark-like finish, in the upper left corner of which is embossed in gold leaf the design of a binder-portfolio with the lettering, "Catalogues, booklets, circulars." The back cover has a neatly lettered imprint of the firm, embossed also in gold

leaf. The decorative part of the book in the interior is of tasteful design and printed in a dark sage green, the text being in a brownish red matching the color of the cover very closely. The brochure is one which is commendable to the Trow Company in every way, and will undoubtedly prove a strong trade-winner for them.

FRALEY'S Eagle Printing House, 116 and 118 East Water street, Elmira, New York, are giving the cigar scheme of advertising, outlined in the March issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, a trial. They seem to have persuaded the cigar man to bear part of the expense, for the circular wrapped around the cigar sent me bears his advertisement also. This may be a somewhat expensive form of publicity, but it seems to me it cannot fail to be effective.

"APPEARANCES rather than cost should be the first consideration when ordering printing," says the firm of Shaner & Knauer, printers, Atlantic City, New Jersey, in a carefully gotten up little booklet which they send me; "but to do good work does not necessarily make it expensive. Just a little difference in the arrangement of the type, a little more care in the presswork, or the selection of a different color of ink, may be all that is necessary to transform a botchy job into a neat one."

A BOOKLET received from Mr. William B. Jones, advertising specialist, Albany, New York, contains some good arguments for the advertisement writer. Mr. Jones says: "Advertising is no longer a matter of big type, it is an art—the art of putting things. It cannot be acquired in a week, or even in a year; to a certain extent, at least, it is a gift. It is no discredit to a business man that he cannot write his advertisements as well as an expert, any more than it is that he cannot argue his case in court as well as a lawyer."

H. L. BRIDWELL, 105 West Canal street, Cincinnati, Ohio, sends me a monthly calendar for the Strohbridge Lithographing Company, the central design of which is "Old Glory," beneath which is inscribed, "Take off your hat." While I believe "Old Glory" would redeem any picture, Mr. Bridwell's surrounding design is a little too ornate. I imagine if the flag only in all its jaunty coloring had been printed with the inscription underneath, it would have awakened a responsive chord at this time, and made a very telling advertisement.

MR. G. M. MYERS, proprietor of the Lever Publishing House, Belle Plaine, Iowa, sends some specimens of his work that, considering the conditions (as he gives them) under which they were produced, are worthy of commendation. "The leaflet was did this winter," he says, "and it was so cold I could not get extra work on the cut. You know what a country office is in cold weather." Mr. Myers has acquired his knowledge of the art of printing without an instructor, and in view of the short space of time he gives he has done well.

W. H. WRIGHT, JR., Buffalo, New York, known to fame as the "Electric Printer," sends "The Lawyers' Address Book and Court Calendar," which he gets out annually to advertise the law printing branch of his business. He cites instances in which the misplacing of a comma has cost thousands of dollars, and he would have the lawyers of Buffalo believe that if there is any one thing in which he is particularly strong it is the correct use of the comma. It is a handy little book and I have no doubt serves well the purpose for which it is intended.

THE fad for collecting posters is responsible perhaps for the introduction of that attractive novelty, the poster calendar. I have received from the Chicago Photo-Engraving Company a number of poster calendars, prepared by Denslow, which show that artist's alert perception and strength of designing power in a very favorable way. The coloring

of the designs is strong and harmonious, and a subtle humor characteristic of Denslow's work is carried through the series before me. I think the Chicago Photo-Engraving Company have shown commendable reserve in the subordination of the advertising announcement to the design.

A VERY artistic specimen of advertising comes to me from the Libbie Show Print, Boston, Massachusetts. The first page is a reproduction of the Cadet Theatricals poster by Hallowell, in black and white, the background being a green-gray tint. The circular says, "The money invested in an artistic poster, executed in a sane manner by a competent artist and engraver, yields an amount of advertising obtained by no other method." In the opinion of many, a sane manner in poster-making is a mistake, but the Libbie Show Print ought to know.

#### REVIEW OF SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

The purpose of this department is to candidly and briefly criticize specimens of printing submitted hereto. The large number of specimens submitted makes it necessary that all comments shall be brief, and no discourtesy is intended in the seeming bluntness of adverse criticisms. Contributors who fear adverse criticism must give notice that they desire only favorable mention, and should their specimens not deserve praise no comment whatever will be made.

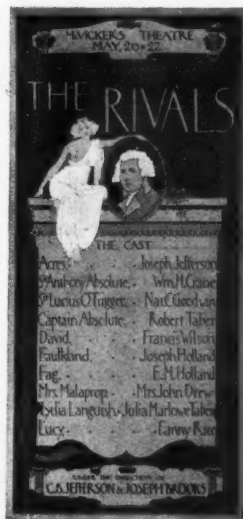
SOME neat samples of business cards in two colors from the press of the Macon (Ga.) *Evening News*, both composition and presswork being good.

A NEATLY DESIGNED and printed blotter from the office of Chase Brothers, Haverhill, Massachusetts. Composition is well displayed and presswork good.

HENDERSON & MONG, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, submit a package of letter-heads, etc., the composition of which, though plain, is neat and tasteful, and presswork good.

A NEATLY PRINTED four-page announcement in three colors has reached us from the press of Grant & Griffin, Maquoketa, Iowa. Composition and presswork of good quality.

FROM the Keystone Press, Wellston, Ohio, we have received a package of commercial work of general good quality, the composition being artistic and the presswork of a high quality.



Copyright, 1896, by Strobridge Litho. Co.

Three-sheet Poster design by H. L. Bridwell.

Figure by Frank E. Butler.

In our last issue we noticed some good samples of printing which were erroneously credited to the Newburgh (N. Y.) *Daily Press*. We should have said the Newburgh *Daily News*.

HUNTLEY S. TURNER, Ayer, Massachusetts, is a printer who keeps pace with the times in type faces, and knows how to use them. The samples submitted by him are good in every respect.

FROM F. W. Richardson, of the Times-Index Company, San Bernardino, California, we have received some neat letter-heads printed in three

colors, the design and execution of which are attractive and in good taste. The *Tyro*, a high school paper, printed in the same office, is a neatly gotten up octavo, the presswork on which is very good.

A. J. LADD, Central Village, Connecticut, submits a number of posters of various sizes, and a few samples of general work, all going to show that he is capable of turning out work of acceptable merit.

THE Foote & Davies Company, 16 East Mitchell street, Atlanta, Georgia, are sending out some fine samples of printing in the shape of booklets, cards, etc., the composition and presswork on which are admirable.

OTIS A. SARGENT, with Allen & Lamborn, Tacoma, Washington, submits a calendar, the principal design on which is an artist's palette with daubs of color thereon. The effect is striking and design well executed.

JOHN T. PALMER, 406 Race street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is, *par excellence*, the artistic blotter printer of the United States. The design on his April blotter is very ornate, the colors admirably balanced and exquisitely harmonized.

HENRY SCHOB, pressman with John C. Rankin & Co., New York, submits a printed sheet containing some very fine half-tone illustrations, the work on which is very creditable, lights and shadows being treated in an artistic manner.

THE Ledger Publishing Company, Longmont, Colorado, are well up in print with some artistic samples of general printing. The composition shows neatness of display and careful finish, and the presswork is good and color register accurate.

H. H. KNERR, Allentown, Pennsylvania, has forwarded some excellent samples of printing in two or more colors. We have previously had occasion to favorably notice his work, and the present samples are improvements on those heretofore submitted.

SOME samples of cards, programmes, etc., by Will H. Bradley, with O. G. Boorn, Adams, Massachusetts, show that he is a very artistic printer. All the samples are neatly displayed, clean and attractive. Presswork, as well as composition, is of a high grade.

A FEW cover pages, set in Jenson Old Style and Bradley series of type and printed in two colors, sent by William M. Uhler, with the Farrington Company, Frankfort street, New York, are excellent specimens of typographical display, evenly balanced and neatly finished.

BICYCLES enter largely into the life of the general public at the present time, and bicycle catalogues and booklets are being scattered broadcast. A booklet prepared by Charles J. Zingg, Farmington, Maine, is a model of its kind, and is excellently well printed, being a product of the steam printing house of Knowlton, McLeary & Co., of Farmington, Maine.

LORING COES & Co., manufacturers of machine knives, of Worcester, Massachusetts, have issued a booklet of eight pages and cover, of odd shape, the front cover printed in silver and representing a knife blade. The printing of the inside pages is in Jenson Old Style and Tudor Black, in black and red inks, on rough handmade paper. The work is very well done.

THE Whiting Paper Company, Holyoke, Massachusetts, have issued a unique brochure with the title, "A Bookkeeper's Eyes," setting forth the excellent qualities of their linen ledger papers. The book is 3 by 8 inches, twelve pages and cover, the cover designs and frontispiece being by Bradley. It is neatly printed and contains some excellent advice for bookkeepers.

W. G. SAINSBURY, Shelby, Michigan, is an adept in rulework, and must have spent considerable time in making the border shown in the sample submitted; but the result is not so artistic as the apparent expenditure of time would warrant. A more effective design could have been produced in less time and at less expense by the use of one or more of the many art borders now made by the typefounders.

JAMES D. GORDON, printing instructor of Straight University, New Orleans, Louisiana, forwards a catalogue of fifty-six pages and cover, 6 by 9, the composition of which was done by the students and the presswork done on a 13 by 19 Gordon press. Considering the limited facilities of the office the work presents a good appearance. The half-tone illustrations are fairly well printed, but the sky portions should have been lightened by cutting out.

GEORGE W. BASSETT, Hammonton, New Jersey, sends a letter-head for criticism, the composition of which might be greatly improved. The floral ornament is the most prominent feature, when it could easily have been dispensed with. The name, "Bassett Brothers" and the words "Printers and Publishers" should be much more prominent and occupy a more central position. The general design of the letter-head is weak and ineffective, and needs entirely remodeling.

A VERY fine piece of printing is the catalogue of Julius Andrae & Sons Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It contains thirty-two pages, inclosed in a cover of antique stock, the cover design printed in dark green and gold. The body of the catalogue is set in Jenson old style, printed in brown ink, each page embellished with half-tone vignette printed in emerald green, surrounded with scrollwork printed in orange. The effect is pleasing and attractive. Good enameled stock is used, and the work is a credit to the printers, the Meyer-Rotier Printing Company, 505 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

THE souvenir programme of the banquet and dance of the Allied Printing Trades Club of Boston, is something unique. It consists of eight disks, seven inches in diameter, of heavy enameled stock, with two disks of heavy Bristol board with beveled gilt edges forming a cover. A border depicting the various appliances used in the printing trade embellishes each page of



the programme, and is printed in orange. The composition is neat and artistic, the advertisements being first-class specimens of typography. The disks are punched and tied with pink silk cord and finished off with a pink silk bow. A brass wire holder accompanies the souvenir in which it may rest upon a table or desk. The work was done by the printing department of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association, and is deserving of much praise.

WE acknowledge receipt of copy of catalogue of the Perfected Prouty Press, manufactured by George W. Prouty Company, of Boston. It is designed, engraved and printed by Griffith, Axtell & Cady Company, Holyoke, Massachusetts, the cover being printed and embossed on No. 4 Prouty press. The frontispiece is a specimen of half-tone color work by C. J. Peters & Son. Taken all in all the catalogue is a fairly creditable production, but we have seen a great deal better work turned out from the Holyoke establishment.

J. C. & W. E. POWERS, stationers, New York city, send some specimens of their advertising, and they are very good specimens, too. On one of their blotters is this interesting statement: "Six hundred pounds of ledgers! Sounds odd, does it not? Yet that is the combined weight of an order given us last month for eight ledgers of two thousand pages each by one of the strongest banks in the city—a duplicate order, too." There can be no doubt about the correctness of part of this statement. None but a very strong bank could make use of ledgers of that weight.

THE Boston Engraving & McIndoe Printing Company forward a copy of the Illustrated Catalogue of the Paint and Clay Club Exhibition of 1896, Boston, Massachusetts. A number of plates by the three-color process are shown, one on the back cover being especially fine. The work was in the main reproduced from oil paintings on very short time and in very unfavorable weather. As the original paintings were shown in the exhibition the opportunity to judge of the excellence of the work of reproduction was very satisfactory. This is said to be the first time that the three-color process



INITIAL DESIGNS BY F. W. GOUDY, CHICAGO.

has been used in an illustrated catalogue of this kind, and it was certainly a bold move on the part of the company to attempt it, but its success has certainly justified the attempt. The company are the only people doing this class of work in New England.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a souvenir programme of an entertainment and dancing party of the Rockwell & Churchill Press employees, held in Boston, Massachusetts, during the past month. The programme is a work of art from front to back page of cover. Compositors and pressmen have evidently conspired to turn out a programme that should eclipse anything before attempted, and their labor has not been in vain. Neater designs in composition and cleaner presswork are hard to find. The initial letter E, on the front page of cover, made of brass rule, is an excellent piece of work. The design, execution and finish of the programme reflect great credit upon all concerned in its production. A pink silk cord and tassel make an excellent finish to an artistic piece of work. George A. D. Wolfe is the artist mainly responsible for its execution.

Printers and others who desire specimens of their own business advertising reviewed and criticised are requested to send this class of specimens to the New York office of THE INLAND PRINTER, 150 Nassau street. All other specimens should be sent to the Chicago office as heretofore.

#### SCALE IN BOILERS.

A very novel method of getting rid of scale in a boiler is credited by a Boston paper to an engineer in that city. The scale came from the use of well water. The feed pipe enters the front of the boiler just about the water line, and has slots cut in it about an eighth of an inch wide, instead of the ordinary spraying method of distributing the water, and surrounding the feed pipe in the larger pipe, about six inches in diameter and cut away at the top; the feed water enters the boiler and discharges through the slot in the feed, depositing all the foreign matter in the water into this catch pipe instead of into the boiler—the success of the plan depending upon having a high temperature of feed at about the boiling point, when the solids held in suspension of or solution in water will be deposited.

#### BOOKS, BROCHURES AND PERIODICALS.

In this department special attention will be paid to all publications dealing entirely or in part with the art of printing and the industries associated therewith. While space will be given for expressions of opinion on books or papers of general interest which may be submitted for that purpose, contributors will please remember that this column is intended in the main for reviews of technical publications. The address of publisher, places on sale, and prices, should be inclosed in all publications sent for review.

THE leading article in *Godey's Magazine* for May is "Seeking both Ends of the Globe," by Rufus R. Wilson, being an account of the divers polar exploring parties that are in the field, or will be this summer. The paper is illustrated and the account is given in the most graphic style; and the recent reports of Dr. Nansen, and the fact that Professor Andree is just starting out on his attempt to reach the north pole by balloon, give additional interest.

AN interesting coincidence, or an example of mental telegraphy, is that just at the time when Professor Röntgen was perfecting his discovery of the X rays, but before the results were made known, there was published in "Stella," by Charles S. Hinton, a romance, the plot of which was based on the fact of the permeability of the human body to rays of light. "Stella" was published in November of 1895, and it was not until some months later that the condition

stated in the book, and seemingly so far beyond any likelihood of conjecture, became a scientific and demonstrable piece of knowledge.

ABOUT sixty art workers on the illustrated periodicals of New York city, after several weeks' preparation, met on Saturday evening, March 21, ratified a constitution, and organized themselves into the Illustrators' Club. The meeting was held at 95 Fifth avenue, where the promoters of the club had already engaged and furnished permanent quarters. The membership now numbers about ninety-seven. Among the charter members are Edward Penfield, E. M. Ashe, W. H. Hearst, A. J. Kellar, H. C. Coultans, Will Crawford, W. L. Sonntag, Jr., L. M. Glackens, F. C. Yohn, Leon Barritt and C. G. Bush.

THE Roycroft printing shop will soon bring out a sister book to the "Song of Songs: Which is Solomon's," by Elbert Hubbard. It is the "Journal of Koheleth: Being a Reprint of the Book of Ecclesiastes, with an Essay," by Mr. Hubbard. The same beautiful types used in the first book are brought into service, but the initials, colophon and rubricated borders are special designs. After 712 copies are printed the types will be distributed and the title-page, colophon and borders destroyed. In the preparation of the text Mr. Hubbard has had the assistance of his friend, Dr. Frederic W. Sanders, of Columbia University. Seven hundred copies are done on Holland handmade paper and twelve on Japan vellum.

HILLS OF SONG. Poems. By Clinton Scollard. Boston: Copeland & Day.

Like all the books which Messrs. Copeland & Day have lately issued from Cornhill, this is a beautiful specimen of book manufacture. Paper, binding, type, presswork—all are excellent. Mr. Scollard's poems are divided into four

kinds—those inspired by nature, "In Italia," "Ex Oriente" and "Madrigals." The first poem of the book is "Taillefer the Trouvère," in which is celebrated the virtues of this gallant of the provence.

#### CHICAGO NOTES.

E. C. FULLER & Co., dealers in bookbinders' and printers' machinery, have removed from 345 Dearborn street to 279-285 Dearborn street.

THE eighth annual water color exhibition of the Chicago Society of Artists was opened with a reception at the Art Institute on Thursday, April 16, 1896.

THE William Johnston Printing Company have removed from 186 Monroe street to 190 and 192 Fifth avenue, where they have leased a five-story building, and will occupy the three top floors for their increasing business, renting the first and second floors and basement to other tenants.

A JOB printer named Robert Rottman, said to be insane, distinguished himself at the Auditorium, March 30, by leaping upon the stage while Jean de Reszke was singing and ordering him to stop—which he did. The curtain was lowered and Rottman began a rambling speech, and was cheered by the audience as he was led away by the police.

THE work of Will H. Bradley, Harry O. Landers, W. W. Denslow and other Chicago artists is well represented at the Denver poster show held in the Coburn library, Denver. The work of Aubrey Beardsley is in evidence, and nearly all the magazines occupy alcoves with rich displays, and New York, Chicago and Denver papers are well represented.

THE two reproductions which are shown in this issue, of "The Rainy Day" and "The New Cook Book," are from original wash drawings by Charles B. Ross, Jr., a pupil of the Art Institute in this city. The artist is a son of Charles B. Ross, well known to the craft through his connection with the typefounding and printing interests for many years.

THE annual ball of Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 3, I. P. P. U., was held on Saturday evening, April 25, at Twelfth Street Turner Hall, and was largely attended by members of the union, their wives and sweethearts. Dancing and merry making were kept up until a late hour, and the entertainment was declared to have been a decided success by all who attended.

THE many friends of A. H. McLaughlin, the Chicago representative of Charles Eneu Johnson & Company, were pained to hear of the serious accident he met with upon April 1. While crossing the street near his place of business he slipped and fractured his right leg above the knee. At present he is getting along nicely and hopes to be out again before the middle of May.

PRESSMEN'S UNION No. 3, I. P. P. U., held a second election for president April 11. Frank Beck was elected by a vote of 105 to 71 ballots cast for William G. Belloway. The delegates elected to the coming convention of the International Union are Michael J. Kiley, J. P. Keefe, John Wade and Peter Dienhardt; alternates, Charles Rogers, James Hardy, Frank Harrison and William Youngs.

THE regular meeting of the Chicago Trade Press Association was held on Monday, April 13, in the Masonic Temple restaurant. Papers were read by C. S. Clark, G. L. Grant, H. R. Clissold and R. J. Haight. An examination of new styles in cover papers and body stock, as well as lithographs and half-tone work, and a talk regarding the advantages of typesetting machines, concluded the meeting.

THE *Chap-Book* has been sold a second time, and will remain in Chicago. Herbert S. Stone has bought it back from Hannibal I. Kimball, his former partner. The periodical will be enlarged, made more pretentious and be devoted largely to the translations of stories and verses from

Europe. All of Mr. Stone's time will be devoted to this venture, with the assistance of an editorial corps and plenty of money.

WALTER S. PARKER has gone into the printing and lithographic ink business on his own account, and taken quarters at 180 Monroe street. Besides the goods of his own manufacture which he carries in stock, he is also Chicago agent for the Eagle Printing Ink Company, of New York city. The Western branch of this concern has been discontinued, and Mr. Parker is now looking after their orders in connection with his own business.

WE have received through the Chicago house of the Whiting Paper Company, samples of Whiting's No. 1 ledger papers, in white, blue and buff. All of the papers made by



A RAINY DAY.

From wash drawing by Charles B. Ross, Jr.

the Whiting Company have a reputation for excellent quality, and their ledgers are no exception to the rule. A neat booklet, entitled "A Bookkeeper's Eyes," and a handsome poster, both designed by Bradley, advertising the Whiting ledger papers, have just been gotten out.

VAN BUREN BORDELWAY entered the printing establishment of Poole Brothers, 316 Dearborn street, the morning of March 13. He carried a lunch pail and the watchman thought he was an employe of the place. A short time after, it is charged, he walked out, carrying two numbering machines worth \$50. It was found where one had been sold and Bordelway was identified as the seller. The other was found at his boarding place. He was held to the grand jury.

BARNHART BROTHERS & SPINDLER have recently sent out an invitation to printers to call and inspect the operation of the Cox automatic justifying typesetting machine at their warerooms, 183-187 Monroe street. The first machine built is the one which printers are now invited to see, but they have under construction a second machine having a number of improvements, which they expect to have ready by the end of May. The new machine will be arranged for various measures and will have a more compact keyboard than the

old one. The distributor is also being simplified. Printers are looking forward with a great deal of interest to the completion of this machine.

THE portrait of "Amber" (Mrs. Martha Everts Holden), by Isaac Morgan, which adorns this issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, is undoubtedly the best that was ever made of the talented author of "Rosemary and Rue." A limited number of copies of this portrait, somewhat larger than the one shown, will be printed on fine paper, with liberal margin for framing, thus giving the friends and admirers of the gifted woman an opportunity of possessing her picture. They will be sold by young Hoyt Holden, 302 Herald building, for \$1 each, and the proceeds, like those from the sale of "Rosemary and Rue," will go toward defraying the expenses of his further education.



THE NEW COOK BOOK.  
(Or cooking made easy—for the cook.)  
From drawing by C. B. Ross, Jr.

"AN Evening with Authors, Poets and Writers of Chicago" was the attractive title of an informal function of the literary section of the Oakland Club, held on the evening of April 13. The programme was as follows:

"Assembly," bugle call, Mr. Robert Thacker, Chicago Hussars. Overture, selected, Woodland Park Orchestra. "Reminiscences of the French Section," original, Col. Louis H. Ayne. Reading, poem, original, Mrs. Grace Duffie Boylan. Duet, "The Singing Lesson," Fiorante—baritone, Prof. Edward G. Kimpton; soprano, Miss Agnes Carlton Smith. Sketch, original, Opie P. Read. Reading, poem, original, Miss Lillian Sommers. Reading, selected, Eugene Field, Mr. Roswell M. Field. Aria, "Jewel Song from Faust," Gounod, Miss Ella Wood. Reading, original, Leroy Armstrong. Reading, "Paradise Sal," original, Mr. Sam T. Clover. Bass solo, "The Skipper," W. H. Jude, Mr. Edmund R. Phillips. Piano, valse (E Minor), Chopin, Mrs. Joseph D. Brown. Talk, "On the Spur of the Moment," impromptu, Major Moses P. Handy. Reminiscence, "Chips from the White City," original, Mrs. Theresa Dean-Tallman. Song, "Spring Song," Weil, Miss Lillian Fenlon (Ripon, Wis.). Prose Sketch, original, Mr. Percival Pollard. Dialect poem, "The Kentuckian's Lament," original, Col. William Lightfoot Visscher. Reading, "Barrett's Conversion," original, Mrs. Charles F. Kimball. Aria, Le Parlate D'Amor, Gounod ("The Flower Song from Faust"), Miss Agnes Carlton Smith. Talk, "Literary Centers," Col. Nate A. Reed. Finale, baritone solo, "Auld Lang Syne," Prof. E. G. Kimpton.

THE *Chicago 400* has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. E. C. Sullivan, of Detroit, Michigan, as advertising manager. The Detroit journals are now telling funny stories about "Gene." The *Free Press* is responsible for the following: "Just before leaving for Chicago a few weeks ago to take charge of the *Chicago 400*, 'Gene' Sullivan dropped in on a popular Fort street tailor to order a pair of glowing, impressionable trousers with which to advertise himself in the Windy City. Before leaving he explained to the proprietor of the establishment that he was about to bid good-by to Detroit, and said: 'By the way, John, I believe you have a little balance against me on the books.' 'Yes, there is a little something,' was the smiling

reply, as John made for the desk. 'Eighty-two dollars,' he added, after a brief look at his ledger. 'All right,' said 'Gene,' 'I'll send you the paper for eighty-two years,' and he walked out humming:

'I'm a little Alabama coon,  
And I haven't been born very long.'"

At the annual meeting of the Old-Time Printers' Association, held Sunday, April 12, at the Sherman House, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Conrad Kahler; vice-president, D. J. Hines; secretary-treasurer, William Mill; trustees—for two years, John A. McEvoy, Nels Johnson, William Pigott; for one year, M. J. Carroll, John Gordon, S. K. Parker. The retiring president, Mr. A. H. McLaughlin, was unable to be present, being laid up with a broken leg, resulting from a fall on April 1. In this connection the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, our honored president for the past year, Mr. A. H. McLaughlin, has met with an accident which confines him to bed, and is therefore unable to be with us today, it is hereby

Resolved, That this Association hereby tenders its retiring president a vote of thanks for his services during his term of office, and also its kind remembrances and hearty sympathy during his affliction.

WM. MILL, Secretary.

CONRAD KAHLER, President.

### NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE *Bookseller, Newsdealer and Stationer* has removed to 156 Fifth avenue, New York city.

THE Denver (Colo.) *Field and Farm* has purchased the name, good will and subscription list of the *Colorado Farmer*, and consolidated the same with the *Field and Farm*.

*Murdoch's Hotel Bulletin* is the name of a new weekly publication devoted to the interests of hotels and hotelmen, and published by F. W. Murdoch, 15 Court Square, Boston, Massachusetts.

THE German government has decided to assist German trade in Japan by a periodical, weekly or fortnightly, printed in the Japanese language. The paper will be distributed free in Japan. It is expected that the advertisements will cover the cost of its circulation.

S. C. ROWLSON has sold the Hillsdale *Standard* and job printing office to R. C. Joiner, of Quincy, Michigan, the former publisher of the Quincy *Herald*, and is to give possession as soon as possible. The Hillsdale *Standard* was established in 1846 by Hon. H. B. Rowlson, father of the present publisher, and is the oldest republican paper in Southern Michigan. Mr. Rowlson will move to Detroit.

A HOME paper is in no sense a child of charity; it earns twice over every dollar it receives, and is second to no enterprise in contributing to the upbuilding of a town or a community, says a western weekly. Its patrons reap far more benefits from its columns than do the publishers, and in calling for the support of the people of the community in which it is published it asks no more than in all fairness belongs to it, though it generally receives much less.—*News-papedom*.

AN Ontario publisher asks the *Printer and Publisher* to preach a sermon from the text: "Buy from no one who does not support you." He goes into details to show that a publisher should take care to go for his domestic and personal supplies only to those who advertise or in other ways support the paper. Probably this is done already by most publishers, says the *Printer and Publisher*. A feature which town papers might also encourage is the habit of people buying in their own localities, and not going off to the nearest large city to do their shopping.

If an editor has no respect for his paper, nobody else will have any respect for it. An editor who devotes all his energies and talents to the work of roasting his contemporary



will see a great shrinkage in his subscription list. An editor who is willing to give away his advertising space will never be offered anything for his advertising space. An editor should not claim the largest circulation in the civilized world unless he has the papers to substantiate the claim. An editor who fails to subscribe for the magazine that is published for the benefit of him and his brethren is not in line with the procession.—*Nebraska Editor*.

THE Chicago *Times-Herald*, in speaking of the recent Illinois Press Association meeting, says: A hundred or more of the good-looking thought-molders, whom the venerable editor of the *Tribune* once characterized as "insect editors," are in town. They have had their green mileage books disemboweled by the grasping railway corporations and have come in to swap journalistic jovialities, and incidentally to felicitate each other upon the growing power of an enlightened press and to gaze upon the skyscraping commercial monuments of the big metropolis. The country editor of today is an evolution. Time was when he came with the scent of clover blossoms on his homespun raiment, and his pocket full of railway passes. He took his pay for subscription in punky turnips and in cordwood that was incombustible, while the advertising bills were paid with shelf-worn goods that were out of season. Today the country editor does business on a cash basis. He makes an iron-clad contract with railway companies, by which he receives mileage for so many lines of advertising at regular rates. He asks no favors and no bounties. As a rule, he wields a free lance. The politicians fear him, and when he opens his batteries the corporationist in office and the defilers of public morals run to cover. If he is the publisher of a daily, he may use perfecting presses and linotype machines. He occupies a commanding position in the community in which he lives. He is in close touch with the people. He often presides over conventions, and is actively identified with everything that is progressive.

#### TRADE NOTES.

THE *Observer*, of Hoboken, New Jersey, has recently put in two Scott presses.

THE Mansfield (Ohio) *News* and the Kalamazoo (Mich.) *Telegraph* have each put in an additional Thorne machine, after having tried their first ones for something like a year.

THE firm of Stone & Reid, printers, Greensboro, North Carolina, has been dissolved. Mr. Joseph J. Stone has bought his former partner's interest and will continue the business.

THE *Republican*, at Decatur, Illinois, is now using a Thorne typesetting machine. Decatur is a progressive newspaper city, for its size, both morning dailies having used machines for a year past.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: Will some reader of THE INLAND PRINTER state through its columns where would be a good location to establish the "model office" mentioned in February issue, south of Mason and Dixon's line.

THE \$100 prize for best booklet advertising the Wetter numbering machines has been awarded to Jed Scarboro, Brooklyn, New York. There were forty-seven contestants. The trade will be anxious to see what this new booklet is.

THE trustees of the New York Trade School issued invitations to the fifteenth annual commencement exercises of the school, to be held in the school building, on April 9. From R. Fulton Cutting, the president of the school, the editor of this magazine acknowledges an invitation to be present.

THE property of the Recorder Publishing Company, Welch, West Virginia, is advertised to be sold on May 16. The special commissioners arranging the sale state that

this is a first-rate opportunity for some enterprising person to secure a printing outfit with a good established business. The plant, although in the hands of a receiver, is doing a profitable business.

THE Lithographic Artists' and Designers' Association, of New York city, has established a labor bureau at 14 Reade street. The bureau is in charge of Richard Norris, an old-time labor leader. The lithographic artists and designers have changed the name of their paper, *The New York Subordinate Association*, to the *Litho Gazette*. The paper is published every two weeks.

KISSINGER & LAU, manufacturers and dealers in brass goods for printers, have removed from 110 Fulton street to 73 and 75 Fulton street, corner Gold, New York city. Though one of the younger firms in the trade, Kissinger & Lau's business has shown a steady increase as their goods became known, and it is owing to this fact that they were obliged to move into more adequate quarters.

AKRON, Ohio, has a new printing and bookbinding establishment, called the Commercial Printing Company, recently formed, located at 144 and 146 North Main street. The office is equipped with new type and machinery and starts out well. It is composed of Frank P. Allen, John P. Brennan, Fred A. Lane and Sam F. Ziliox. The three latter gentlemen were formerly connected with the *Beacon*.

THE March issue of the *Type Founder*, published by Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, Chicago, presents a number of novelties, one of them being the *Recherché* border. Among the type faces which have not yet appeared in THE INLAND PRINTER we notice the XIV. Century and the Opaque series. Specimens of the Plate Script, the Oliphant series, the Nadall series, the Mazarin series, and the Tudor Text, are also shown.

"COME and eat an oyster and ——" is evidently the password with the pressmen of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. At least it was on the evening of April 22, on which occasion they regaled themselves with an oyster supper, songs and speeches. To the committee, Messrs. John Warden, Harry Dilmore, Edward Dalton and Robert L. Smith, we are indebted for an invitation to be present, and while we are grateful we regret our inability to assist the —, at this time.

THE board of directors of the Kidder Press Manufacturing Company, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, with their wives, assembled for the first time about the banquet board at the United States Hotel on March 30. The annual meeting of the board was also held at the same time and the following officers elected for the coming year: President, Granville Whitney; vice-president, Francis Meisel; secretary, E. A. Bascom; treasurer, Elmer G. Whitney. Granville Whitney presided at the banquet, and W. P. Kidder officiated as toastmaster. The evening was passed pleasantly in speech-making and singing.

THE business of the Nassau Smelting and Refining Works, of New York city, has grown to such proportions that a move to larger quarters becomes imperative, and they will soon occupy an establishment at West Twenty-eighth street and North River, New York, half a block in extent, which will be one of the largest in the country. Metal for electrotypes, the users of typesetting machines, etc., from the works of this company, has been shipped to all parts of the world, and though founded but ten years ago, it is now one of the largest, if not the largest, of its kind. Messrs. B. Lowenstein & Bro. are the proprietors.

THE Kidder Press Company have recently sold to the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company a sheet-cutting machine to be used with a 36 by 48 rotary press for printing wrapping paper which has been in use for some time. They have also furnished machinery as follows: To the Eastern

Manufacturing Company, of South Brewer, Maine, one Kidder slitter and rewinder; to Wellhouse & Sons, of Atlanta, Georgia, a rotary wrapping paper press; to the Diem & Wing Paper Company, of Cincinnati, one Kidder slitter and rewinder; to the Dennison Manufacturing Company, one double quarto press, making the fourth of this size now in use in their establishment; and last, but not least, have just delivered to the *Utica Saturday Globe* one of their rotary presses for printing four colors on one side and one on the reverse.

WILLIAM G. WOLF, a lithographer, of Nos. 10 and 12 Reade street, New York, living at 1299 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, was found guilty in special sessions, April 4, of manufacturing and selling bogus vermouth labels, infringing upon the property rights of Martini & Rossi, of Turin, Italy, manufacturers of vermouth. The complainants were W. A. Taylor & Co., importers, of No. 110 West Fifty-fifth street, agents for Martini & Rossi. Justice Hayes, who presided, announced that the Court of Special Sessions proposed to protect property rights, and that in similar cases in future substantial fines would be imposed. Wolf was fined \$500 and committed to the city prison for ninety days. In the case of Michaelis Borchardt, of Marion and Spring streets, whose firm purchased labels of Wolf, sentence was suspended, as the purchases were made by Borchardt's former partner.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

This column is designed exclusively for the business announcements of advertisers and for descriptions of articles, machinery, and products recently introduced for the use of printers and the printing trades. Statements published herein do not necessarily voice the opinion of this journal.

### THE SMALLEST SCRIPT MADE.

On page 198 a specimen of the smallest script ever cut is shown. This script is remarkably perfect in design and execution, and is invaluable for use on invitations to occasions of ceremony, etc. Few realize the difficulties encountered and overcome in cutting and making so small a face. Like so many other unique, valuable and special things indispensable to good printers, this script is made only by the American Type Founders' Company.

### BRASS RULE BENDING.

Many printers will keep on bending brass rule on the handle of a mallet, or on a rolling pin borrowed from the household culinary department, but those who appreciate the value of labor-saving appliances will invest a few dollars in a Golding Curving Machine and be happy. This curver is indorsed by the most artistic rule workers in the country, and it will soon pay for its cost in offices where there is label and similar work, requiring bending of brass rule into varying shapes.

### NEW SPECIMEN BOOK OF BRASS TYPE.

The Missouri Brass Type Foundry Company, 1611 South Jefferson avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, well known to the readers of *THE INLAND PRINTER* as makers of brass type and ornaments, have just issued a handsome catalogue showing specimens of all the designs in type, rule, borders and ornaments they manufacture, together with tools and other materials for bookbinders' use, which they keep in stock. In glancing over this catalogue one cannot help noticing what a wise selection of type faces has been made. There is not a single objectionable font in the whole book. The line of script type is especially complete. The well-known reputation of their Mr. G. A. Menuel in the manufacture of brass type, both in this country and Europe, gives

this company a standing and reputation which no other foundry at present enjoys. Bookmakers who can get material of this description at such reasonable figures will have no hesitancy in ordering an outfit of this type, instead of depending upon electrotypes, which give out after a few impressions, and at best are only poor substitutes for deep-cut and durable brass type by which clear, sharp work can always be obtained. Copies of this catalogue can be had of the company.

### BATES AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINE.

Every properly systematized office or factory must be equipped with an automatic hand numbering machine. A numbering machine of real merit it must also be, one that will prevent mistakes, not cause them. Such a machine is the "Bates," claimed to be the standard not only of this country, but of every other.

It is entirely automatic, every figure disk changing in its consecutive order, from one to full numerical capacity of the machine. The changing from consecutive to duplicate and continuous numbering is effected by the mere moving of the pointer in front of the dial. It works with slight friction and is, therefore, noiseless. It is small and light to handle. Every wearing part is made of steel, including the figure wheels, and are interchangeable to the smallest screw. The figures receive ink automatically from a thick felt pad, which is practically indestructible. The Bates Manufacturing Company, 110 East Twenty-third street, New York, are the manufacturers. Their advertisement appears on another page.



### THE ECONOMIC FEEDING MACHINE.

The good qualities of the Economic automatic feeding machine are attested by the fact that twelve more of them have been ordered by the American Book Company, of New York, making a total of twenty-eight in that establishment alone. In addition to these, the same firm's folding machines at both its New York and Cincinnati factories are equipped with Economic feeders. Other places in New York, where they are in operation, are those of the Trow Directory, Printing and Binding Company (four), Gilbert H. McKibben (five), and the American Lithographic Company (six). In Chicago, R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company and the Hadley & Vawter Company have them. C. J. Kriebel & Co., Cincinnati, W. B. Burford, Indianapolis, the Werner Company, Akron, Ohio, and many other prominent printers throughout the country have placed orders for the machines. Two factories are kept busy keeping up with orders. Messrs. E. C. Fuller & Co., 28 Reade street, New York, are sole agents for the machine.

### OKIE'S NEW "ART COLOR" CATALOGUE.

We acknowledge receipt of a handsome cloth-bound book entitled "Art Colors," issued by F. E. Okie Company, Kenton Place, Philadelphia, makers of fine printing and lithographic inks. Quite a number of shades and colors are shown, each indicated by a number instead of being given a name as in some of the other ink catalogues. The work contains such a variety of shades in the different colors that it would seem impracticable to give each a name. The same half-tone subject is used throughout the work so that the

effect produced with each of the inks can be readily compared and passed upon by the prospective purchaser. The work is well printed, and being bound in substantial shape will, as a matter of course, be preserved, and form a permanent advertisement for the company, and should result in bringing them business.

#### OF INTEREST TO PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

The new edition of the catalogue of machinery and tools for the use of photo-engravers, electrotypers, die sinkers, publishers and engravers generally, manufactured by John Royle & Sons, Paterson, New Jersey, is just out. We are informed that they will be glad to furnish copies of this new catalogue to anyone interested in photo-engraving. The catalogue contains considerable matter of interest to those about to purchase machinery in the line of engraving tools, and gives illustrations and complete descriptions of the different machines manufactured.

#### ETCHING METALS FOR PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

The American Steel and Copper Plate Company, 150 Nassau street, New York, whose advertisement appears on another page of this number, offer a very superior grade of finely finished sheets of copper and zinc for etching purposes. Their plates are specially manufactured and selected, being free from flaws, perfectly level, and with a ground and polished surface. This is something which has long been in demand among photo-engravers, as many a picture has been ruined and much valuable time wasted by the use of inferior metals. In these days of sharp competition it does not pay to continue the old-fashioned method of finishing raw metal, when plates guaranteed perfectly satisfactory and ready for immediate use may be so easily obtained. We have been assured by users of these metals that they are everything claimed for them and have no hesitancy in commending them to the trade.

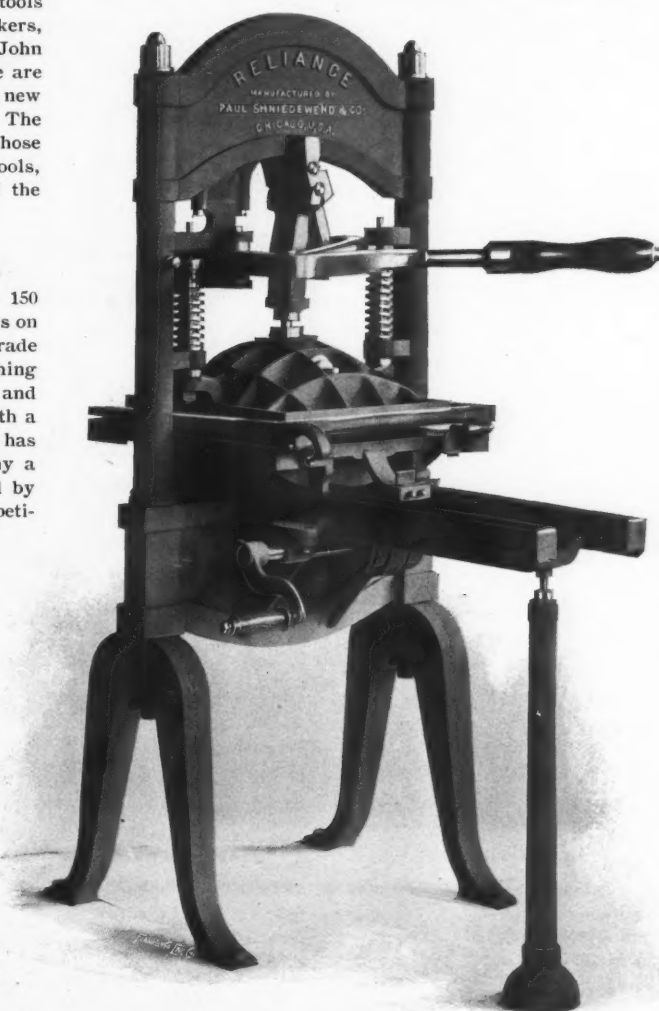
#### THE CHANDLER & PRICE COMPANY.

The capacity of the manufactory of Chandler & Price, makers of printing presses and printing machinery, Cleveland, Ohio, is inadequate to supply the demand for their presses, and they have found it necessary to enlarge their works by an addition, 50 by 80 feet in size, four stories high. This will shortly be completed, and they will then be in position to promptly handle all orders for these presses. The present output is 150 Gordons per month. With the new addition they will be able to turn out 200 or more per month without trouble. This makes the fourth addition they have made to their original factory, which was about 40 by 80 feet in size and three stories high. The building is the largest and best equipped platen press manufactory in the United States. The increase in the sales of Gordon presses by the Chandler & Price Company has been marvelous. The first year they turned out but 308. The increase has been steady, the output for the ninth year being 1,143. The number put out during the first eight months of the tenth year was 962. With business as it has been the probable output for the tenth year will be over 1,500. The success achieved in the sale of these presses is due entirely to the honesty with which they have been built, and the consequent satisfaction they have always given to purchasers. The presses are sold entirely through typefounders and material men, the company furnishing no machines direct to consumers. This plan has always proved very satisfactory to all concerned.

2-6

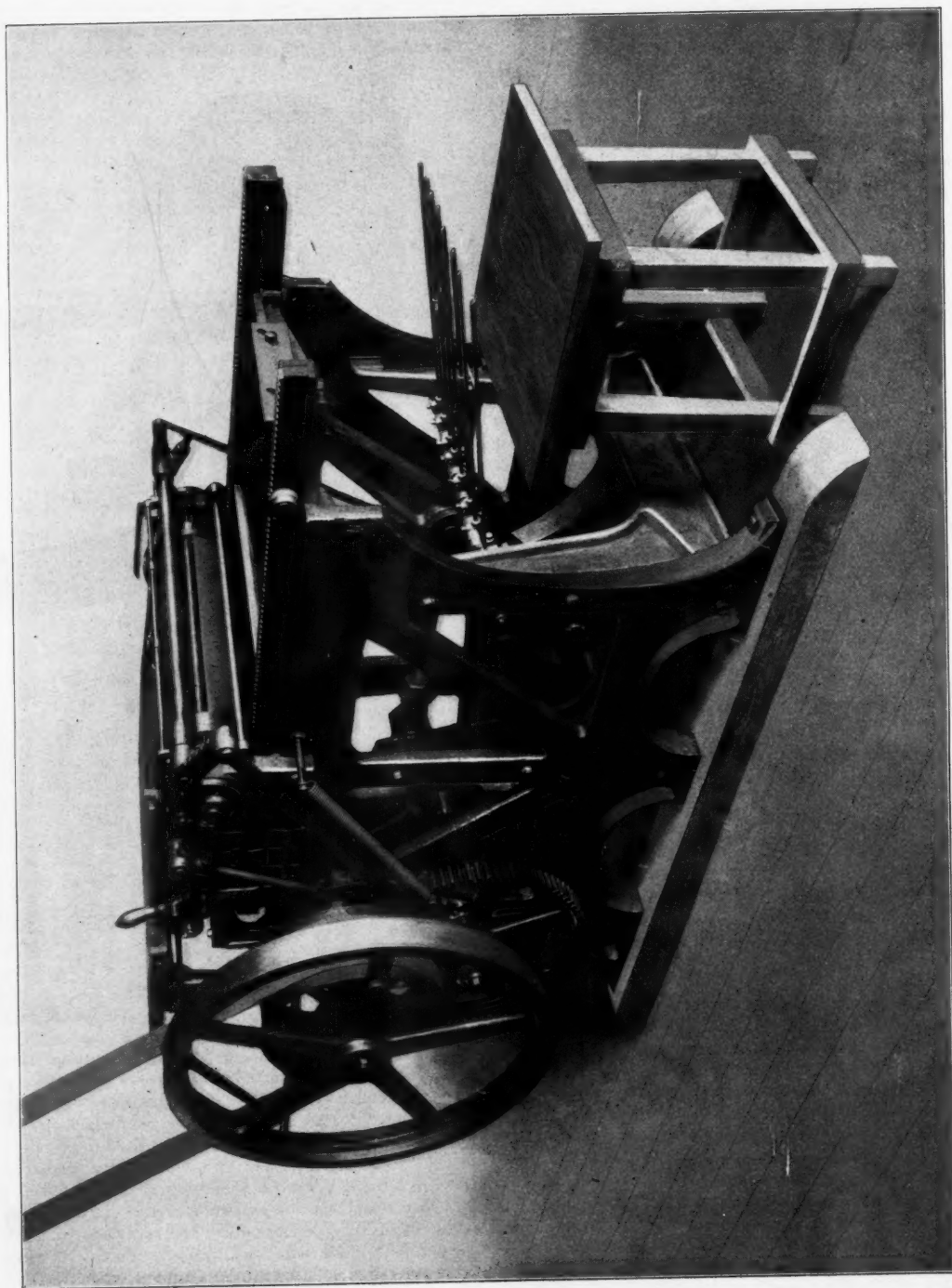
#### RELIANCE HAND PRESS.

The half-tone engraving herewith represents the A style Reliance hand press, an exceptionally strong press of its size, designed for printing and engraving establishments. The bed is 18½ by 23½ inches and the platen 15 by 20. Some time ago the manufacturers introduced the B style Reliance, which is being generally adopted by engravers for the heaviest half-tone proving, for which purpose it was



especially made. The A style is built on practically the same design in a smaller size, and possesses all the characteristic strength and rigidity of its predecessor. Although not intended for the larger and heavier class of half-tone work, it has shown itself on numerous tests to be fully equal to the task. The original object of its production was to serve as a proof press for wood engravings and the lighter half-tones, and for the general proving of type forms and mixed forms of type and cuts. The rigid impression is calculated to produce better and quicker results with much less labor, giving, also, use of its full dimensions. The most critical examination given by a customer to his printing is to the first proof, and the makers believe the adoption of a press like the Reliance to be the best means of obtaining the desired O. K. The excellent illustration of this press was made by the Franklin Engraving and Electrotyping Company from a photograph by Mr. J. B. May. The Reliance hand press is manufactured by Paul Shniedewend & Co., of Chicago.





AMERICAN CYLINDER PRESS.

THE CRESCENT TYPEFOUNDRY, CHICAGO.  
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

**THE SOUTHWORTH & TRUAX INSERT.**

Readers of THE INLAND PRINTER will be interested in the insert of the above firm shown elsewhere. The desire of the company is to sell all the cuts they can between now and June 25. In order to do this they give each purchaser a chance to guess at the number of orders received within that time. You get your money's worth when you order a cut or an initial, but by sending the guess you may get a full set of the ornaments, or a bicycle, free. It costs nothing extra to do this, and is worth trying for. The designs are all tasty and up-to-date, and can be used on advertising to great advantage. Read the insert carefully.

**THE F. WESEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**

In no way has the truth of the statement that nothing succeeds like success ever been better exemplified than in the history of the F. Wesel Manufacturing Company, of New York and Brooklyn. Mr. Wesel, the founder of the company and its present executive head, was born in Germany, and learned his trade as a printing press machinist before coming to this country. Shortly after his arrival here he became connected with the establishment of R. Hoe & Co. and continued there for twelve years, the latter part of which time he was foreman. Leaving there in 1880 he set up for himself in a modest way at 12 Elm street, under the firm name of F. Wesel & Co., for the purpose of manufacturing patent blocks, brass rules and wrought-iron chases. A year later they removed to 178 William street, and two years from that time to 18 Spruce street, where in 1885 the establishment was totally destroyed by fire.

Mr. Wesel had bought out the interests of his partners a short time previous to the fire, and after it he made another start alone at 11 Spruce street, occupying one floor of the building. The business kept on growing and it was not long until five floors and the basement had been acquired, and still more room was needed. Looking about, he decided upon a location in Brooklyn for a factory, and accordingly bought the old city armory building in that city, and there the factory is now located. Ten thousand dollars were expended in fitting it up, making it a model factory. It is pleasantly situated at the corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, is well lighted and well ventilated, and is filled from bottom to top with just the right kind of machinery to do the work required, giving employment to more than one hundred men.

A removal of the sales department from 11 Spruce street, New York, was finally found necessary, and new quarters were recently fitted up at 82 and 84 Fulton street, corner Gold, right in the heart of the printing district, where they have a salesroom it would be difficult to excel. The first floor, basement and sub-basement of this building have been taken, giving 15,000 feet of floor space, and here may be found almost every article which the printer, electrotypist or stereotypist may need.

Mr. Wesel's is, of course, the dominating spirit in the conduct of the business. He is a man of fifty years, of pleasing personality, and he attributes his success to the fact that he loves work for itself alone. He may be found at his factory early and late and he knows at all times just what is being done in each of its departments. No matter how large a rush order may come in it is seldom or never that he is caught napping.

Mr. E. Stephany became associated with the business in 1886 and was made treasurer of the company when it was incorporated under the name of the F. Wesel Manufacturing Company in 1889. As his office indicates, he looks after the finances and also directs affairs at the office and salesroom in New York.

Mr. George E. Scheffler, the secretary, while connected with the company but a comparatively short time, has had

abundant experience in the business, having previously been connected with the firm of Dauchy & Co., advertising agents and dealers in printers' supplies, for fourteen years. He is too well known in the trade to need further introduction at our hands.

Of the many articles for the use of the printer, electrotypist and stereotypist for the manufacture of which the firm is noted we can enumerate but a few. In the manufacture of chases theirs is the only house which does its welding by electricity, enabling them to produce a far greater number than was possible by the old method and to make them absolutely faultless in construction. Their automatic proof press is to be found in the composing rooms of newspapers everywhere and it becomes a necessity wherever it has once been used. It is supplied with an ink fountain and rollers and the "Web Success" also feeds from a continuous roll of paper. They manufacture every size of proof press. They have supplied to the trade in the past five years over 110,000 brass and wood galleys. Cases and stands, lead cutters, galley racks, rules, reglets, quoins, metal furniture, composing sticks, imposing tables, patent stereotype blocks, paper cutters, and the thousand and one other things necessary to a printer's outfit may be found in their stock.

**A NOTABLE HALF-TONE.**

We show, on page 217, an engraving which is one of the most successful examples of extremely difficult and fine half-tone work ever presented in our columns. It illustrates several features of a handsome catalogue of the Gally Universal presses, printed for the American Type Founders' Company under the direction of Mr. L. Orr, of Bartlett & Co. (Orr Press), New York. The engraving is worthy to rank with the catalogue, which today is high-water mark in illustrated machine catalogue work.

**GANE BROTHERS' MACHINERY SUPPLEMENT.**

We have received a copy of Gane Brothers & Company's Machinery Supplement No. 1, which they refer to in the introductory page as a suggestive panorama of a high-class bindery outfit. The first machine shown is the Monarch paper cutter made by the Seybold Company, a machine well-known everywhere. The next page describes the Seybold job folder, and in succession throughout the book we find handsome cuts and descriptions of the automatic trimmer, the standing press, the round cornerer, the lightning stamper and die press, the sewing machine, page and numbering machine, wire stitcher, knife grinder, perforator, job backer, table shears, etc. The catalogue is excellently printed and should be in the hands of every printer and bookbinder, so that when the time comes for ordering new material and machinery, it can serve the purpose for which it has been issued. Messrs. Gane Brothers will be glad to send a copy from either the New York, Chicago or St. Louis house.

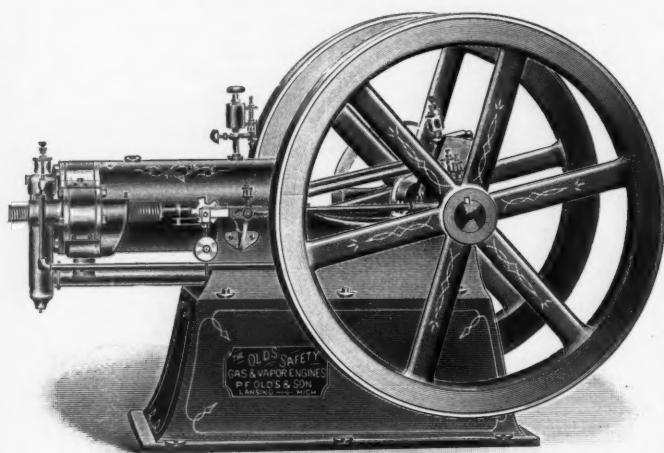
**GRAPHITE FOR CYCLE CHAINS.**

No material has so strong an affinity for iron and steel as pure, soft flake graphite, and for bicycle chains and sprockets there is nothing equal to it. The Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, New Jersey, selects its choicest material from unlimited stocks, and after analyzing all other cycle chain lubricants in the market that it could find, does not hesitate to say that Dixon's No. 691 Cycle Chain Graphite is absolutely without an equal for preventing rust and wear of chain and for insuring ease and comfort in riding. Mr. Tom W. Winder, the man who rode 21,000 miles around the borders of the United States, was offered all sorts of chain lubricants, and Dixon's was found superior to anything offered. He says: "It saved me much hard work, as its application

never failed to cause an easy running chain." No. 691 is the improved shape, and fits the tool bag easily. If your dealer does not keep it, send ten cents for a sample, and you will never regret it. Dealers will receive a sample free of charge by sending their business card.

#### IMPROVED GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE.

The development of the gas engine since the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 is not less remarkable than the development of the steam engine in its earlier days. Improvements in gas and gasoline engines have succeeded each other with great rapidity, until this type of motor seems to have almost reached perfection. We give an engraving of an engine of



recent design, made by the P. F. Olds & Son gas engine works of Lansing, Michigan, which is refined in both principle and construction. While the makers of this engine have adopted the four-cycle system, which has proven itself the most economical system of operation for gas engines, they have avoided all the complication of mechanism heretofore thought necessary for securing the valve motions, and have devised a new and very simple movement that accomplishes all that can be done by cams, lateral shafts and gearing, besides insuring the prompt opening and closing of the valves. This motion is secured by a plate eccentric on the main shaft, which reciprocates the alternating wheel operating the exhaust and compression valve. By throwing out the pawl which operates the alternating wheel, compression will be omitted and the engine can be turned to any point without the resistance of compression. The engine is arranged to use either an electric or hot tube igniter, the latter being constructed on an improved principle. Everything connected with the engine is arranged with a view to perfect safety. A very sensitive governor is employed which maintains a close regulation. The engine is nicely balanced, has large openings, ample bearings, straight line connections, and embodies all the improvements suggested by years of use of gas engines of various kinds, besides containing new features peculiar to itself. The engine is made in two forms, horizontal and vertical, and is adapted for anyone.

#### "ILLINOIS" COVERS.

Mr. James White, the courteous and accommodating manager of the Illinois Paper Company, Chicago, is equally at home in selling a big order of his excellent cover papers or in writing copy for the printer regarding the merits of his goods. In the latter capacity he seems to be able to crowd into small space some very pertinent facts about the Illinois covers, if a circular which has reached our hands may be taken as a criterion. The opening paragraph is

exceedingly interesting and forceful, and leads the reader on in an easy way, so that before he knows it he has read all there is on the sheet. This the writer did, and in so doing found the two newest covers since sample book No. 9 was issued to be the "Persian" and "Union." The "Persian" is made of extra tough material, waterproofed one side, and carried in four colors, in several sizes and weights. The Union is made of strong linen stock, has a fine enameled surface on both sides, and can be had in white, primrose, azure and rose. It is specially adapted for embossing, taking a clean and sharp impression without tearing, will print half-tones nicely, and when used for folders will not crack or break. A novel feature in putting up this brand of cover is the furnishing of a sheet of *seconds*, top and bottom, not charged for or counted. This certainly will be appreciated by printers. The Illinois Paper Company now carries a stock of cover papers comprising 17 different qualities, 69 different shades, and 538 different items. This information and much other valuable matter is contained in Mr. White's circular, and as space will not admit of reproducing it entirely, we can only ask all readers of THE INLAND PRINTER to send for it.

#### A NEW AGENCY.

Mr. Arthur Wilson, a well-known pressman of Lexington, Kentucky, but now in Capetown, South Africa, has started an agency in that far-away country for the sale of American printing machinery. Mr. Wilson was a conspicuous figure at the Pressmen's Convention last summer, in Philadelphia, where he represented Lexington Union, No. 19. The field for the sale of American machinery in that country is a large one, and Mr. Wilson is sanguine of success in his new line of work. He will act as agent for press companies and all classes of printing machinery and printing inks. Firms needing his services or wishing to gain information regarding the outlook for printers' materials in South Africa should address Mr. Arthur Wilson, Capetown, South Africa.

#### THE EMPIRE TYPESETTING MACHINE.

The Empire Typesetting Machine recently installed at the salesrooms of A. D. Farmer & Son, 113 Quincy street, Chicago, has been working continuously since it was put in, and has been visited by many printers and publishers. Arrangements have been made to do composition regularly, so that callers may have an opportunity of seeing the setter and distributor in actual operation at all times. The guaranteed speed of 4,500 ems per hour has been kept up without any trouble, and at times as many as 6,500 ems per hour have been set. Numbers of western printers and publishers are becoming very much interested in the Empire machine, which is perhaps a novelty to many people in this part of the country, but it is by no means an experiment, as it is in general use in New York, Philadelphia and other eastern cities. A representative of THE INLAND PRINTER was pleasantly received by Mr. S. M. Weatherly, the manager, who explained fully the workings of the machine, the construction and principles of which have already been described in these pages. In order to show the working of the Empire, and the character of the composition done upon the machine, he consented to have a little matter set for the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER. This notice is therefore presented as an example of the work done in eight-point modern upon the Empire machine, the time consumed in the composition being six minutes by the writer's watch.

#### ELECTRICAL IGNITER INFRINGEMENT.

We have been informed by the Otto Gas Engine Works, of Philadelphia, that their counsel, Messrs. Baldwin, Davidson & Wight, of Washington and New York, had advised them that the electrical igniter on the gas and gasoline



engine of the New Era Iron Works is an infringement of letters patent of the United States No. 525,828, granted September 11, to Mr. Paul A. N. Winand, and of which the Otto Company are the owners. They have accordingly brought suit in the Southern District of Ohio against the New Era Iron Works Company, and propose to protect their rights against all makers and sellers or users of engines having upon them igniters covered by such letters patent.

#### SOCIETY ADDRESS CARDS.

The new 1896 catalogue of society address cards issued by Milton H. Smith, of Rochester, New York, is the handsomest book he has ever gotten out. His "Silktone" designs, introduced to some extent last season, have proved immensely popular, and he has added largely to them this year. The demand for these cards is larger than ever before. The colors used are indescribably beautiful and attractive, and can only be appreciated when the cards themselves are examined. The catalogue includes designs for Knights Templar use and all the various organizations, not only in the silktone effects, but in all colors of inks and bronzes. Customers desiring the goods manufactured by Mr. Smith can order them of the J. W. Butler Paper Company, Chicago, of Butler & Kelley, 46 Beekman street, New York, or John Carter & Co., 100 Federal street, Boston, Massachusetts.

#### SUMMER VACATION TOURS TO COLORADO AND THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

The Burlington Route (Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad) have arranged for five personally conducted tours in private Pullman cars through the most interesting parts of the West. Leave Chicago and St. Louis June 23, July 7, 14, 21 and 28. The price of a ticket covers all expenses and the amount is considerably less than what it would cost one to make the trip alone. A special agent accompanies each party and attends to all details. Write for a descriptive pamphlet to T. A. Grady, Manager Tours Department, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 211 Clark street, Chicago.

#### WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

We will receive special want advertisements for THE INLAND PRINTER at a uniform price of 25 cents per line, ten words to the line. Price invariably the same whether one or more insertions are taken, and cash to accompany the order. The magazine is issued promptly on the 1st of each month, and no want advertisements for any issue can be received later than the 23d of the month preceding. Answers can be sent in our care, if desired. All letters received will be promptly forwarded to parties for whom intended without extra charge. No advertisement of less than two lines accepted.

#### BOOKS.

**ALL LIVE PRINTERS** A. J. Op's "Practical Printer," "Job Printers' List of Prices the 'Specimens of Job Work,' Book," price \$3; the "Printers' Grams of Imposition," price \$9 Bishop, 143 Bleeker street, New York. Handiest and most useful. All who are starting in



should have H. G. Bish-200 pages, price \$1. Also his and Estimate Guide, price \$1; price \$2; the "Printers' Order Ready Reckoner" and "Diagrams each. Sold by H. G. New York, and all typefoundry works published for print-business need these books.

**AGENTS WANTED**—For "The People's Bible History," the latest and most popular work on Biblical topics. Prepared in the light of most recent investigations by some of the foremost thinkers in Europe and America. Copiously illustrated. Edited by Rev. George C. Lorimer, LL.D., with an introduction by Right Honorable William Ewart Gladstone, M. P. The best selling book extant. Write for circular and information to THE HENRY O. SHEPARD COMPANY, Publishers, 212-214 Monroe street, Chicago.

**ARTISTIC DISPLAY IN ADVERTISING** is the title of the pamphlet showing the eighty-five designs submitted in the A. & W. advertising competition. This is a work that every compositor and ad-writer should have. Size, 8 by 11 inches; 96 pages, embossed cover; post-paid, 30 cents. INLAND PRINTER CO., 212-214 Monroe street, Chicago, 150 Nassau street, corner Spruce, New York.

**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN**.—Joseph Medill's address before the Old-Time Printers' Association of Chicago. A masterly tribute to the printer-statesman. Printed in the handsomest style and finely illustrated. Price 25 cents (send 1-cent or 2-cent stamps). BEN FRANKLIN CO., 232 Irving avenue, Chicago.

**EACH ISSUE** of *The Proofsheets* contains matter worth, to proofreaders, printers and all literary workers, more than a year's subscription. No proofroom without it is properly equipped. Price 10 cents per copy; \$1 a year. BEN FRANKLIN CO., 232 Irving avenue, Chicago.

**ECONOMICAL SUBSCRIPTION LEDGERS** save time, save money, prevent errors, quick reference. Meet every requirement of any newspaper. Specimen page, descriptive circular, prices, etc., address GRAPHIC PRINTING CO., Pine Bluff, Ark.

**FROM MANASSAS TO APPOMATTOX**—Memoirs of the Civil War in America. By Lieut.-Gen. James Longstreet, C. S. A. With fifteen maps in colors and twenty-nine portraits and other illustrations. About 700 octavo pages. Cloth, plain edges, \$4; sheep, sprinkled edges, \$5; half morocco, marbled edges, \$5.50; full morocco, gilt edges, \$7. The last and most important contribution to the history of the Civil War of 1861-65, by Lieut.-Gen. James Longstreet, senior living commander of the Confederate armies. This work is having a large sale. Agents wanted. Send for circulars and information. THE HENRY O. SHEPARD COMPANY, General Agents, 212-214 Monroe street, Chicago.

**KOHN'S COLOR GUIDE** for printers, lithographers, engravers and artists; a practical guide for mixing colors, engraving color plates and printing color work; saves labor and expense, showing a chart of sixty-three distinct colors produced by three impressions with the three primary colors. Price \$1; Kohn's color matcher, 25 cts. NATIONAL PHOTO-ENGRAVING CO., Seventh and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

**LOCATION CHANGED**, but still selling the best specimen book ever published—Calendar Blotter Specimens—at 50 cents per copy, prepaid. Fraternalty yours, HOLLIS CORBIN, Knightstown, Ind.

**PRINTERS**—Mail \$5 money order and receive book "How to Manufacture all kinds of Printing and Lithographic Inks and their Varnishes." You need it in your business. GEORGE W. SMALL & CO., 1921 Kinney avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### FOR SALE.

**BARGAINS**—For the next thirty days we offer for sale at nominal figures the following secondhand folders, overhauled and in good condition: Dexter 3 and 4 fold, with 8 and 16 page pasters and trimmer, 18 by 24 to 26 by 40; Stonemetz 3 and 4 fold, 19 by 21 to 21 by 42; Chambers 3 fold, 16-page pasters, 24 by 36 to 33 by 49. SEYBOLD MACHINE CO., Dayton, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—Johnston Steel Die Power Stamper, with wipers, chest and two fountains, for less than half cost. Address "E 14," care INLAND PRINTER.

**FOR SALE**—One Emmerich & Vonderlehr Bronzing Machine for cards and photo-mounts; one-third original price. Address B. W. FAY, 27 South Clinton street, Chicago.

**\$135 CASH** will buy a secondhand Ostrander Router; this cost \$275. Condition first-class. Quick, if you want this bargain. THE TERRY ENGRAVING CO., Columbus, Ohio.

#### SITUATIONS WANTED.

**POSITION WANTED**—By steady, reliable union man, competent in all departments of printing. Original; can do finest embossing, read proof, estimate or anything. Married; don't drink. Can take charge of job department; good references. Address "E 25," care INLAND PRINTER.

**POSITION WANTED**—Printer with up-to-date ideas on office management desires position as foreman; thoroughly competent; can estimate on all classes of work. Address "E 22," care INLAND PRINTER.

**PRINTER**—Young man, six years' experience, good on ads. and jobwork; city or country; \$10. Address "E 10," care INLAND PRINTER.

**SITUATION WANTED**—By competent pressman; can take charge. Address "E 11," care INLAND PRINTER.

**SITUATION WANTED**—By first-class pressman of fifteen years' experience in all kinds of work, and competent to take charge. Address "E 21," care INLAND PRINTER.

**SITUATION WANTED**—Good all-around commercial and ad. man desires to make change; capable of taking charge. Best of references as to ability, honesty and sobriety. Address "E 23," care INLAND PRINTER.

**WANTED**—Position as job or ad. man; can take charge of medium-sized job office or daily; an up-to-date job man, and can prove it by my work; married; ten years' experience; steady work. Address, stating wages, "E 19," care INLAND PRINTER.

**WANTED**—Practical printer, experience as foreman, superintendent, business manager and correspondent, in first-class house, desires to change. At present engaged and giving satisfaction to employers, who pay well. Competent to take entire charge of both business and mechanical departments. Address "E 18," care INLAND PRINTER.

**WANTED**—Situation as foreman of pressroom or stereotype department, or both. At present employed on one of leading dailies in New England in same capacity. Address "E 15," care INLAND PRINTER.

#### HELP WANTED.

**FOR SALE**—A half interest in well-established paying newspaper and job office in a Northwestern state. Present proprietor holds government office, and wants experienced practical printer to take charge mechanical department. Address "E 24," care INLAND PRINTER.

## HELP WANTED.

**UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS** occur soon in all states for positions in government printing, railway mail, postal, customs and internal revenue services; no political influence necessary. High grade insures appointment. Full information free. U. S. BUREAU OF INFORMATION, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**WANTED**—A man who understands the publishing business to take charge of a prosperous publishing concern sixty miles from Chicago; \$5,000 capital required. Well secured. Address "L 45," care Lord & Thomas, Chicago.

**WANTED**—Competent man to take foremanship of large bindery department in Atlanta, Ga.; must be up-to-date in every line and able to foremanize forty to sixty people; correspondence solicited. Address "ELLIS," P. O. box 662, Atlanta, Ga.

**WANTED**—First-class art team to take charge of photo-engraving plant and do some chalk plate work. Must be competent to handle the drawing, photographing, etching and routing. A steady position for competent willing men. Address, stating salary expected, "E 12," care INLAND PRINTER.

**WANTED**—Pen-and-ink artist to make original drawings and take charge art department illustrated weekly newspaper in middle state. Permanent position and good wages to right man. Inclose particulars and clippings of work. Address "E 16," care INLAND PRINTER.

**WANTED**—Pressmen to use H. L. Roberts & Co's Tape Couplers, the only practical method of permanently connecting ends of tape. Send \$1 to 48 Centre street, New York, for sample outfit. Indorsed by leading pressmen everywhere.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

**AT ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE**—A small but complete lithographic outfit, small cylinder press for printing on tin, hand press, ruling machine, 18 stones, etc., at any rate. Make an offer. Write to MRS. ANTONIE RACEK, 1504 Williams street, Omaha, Neb.

**BOOKBINDERY FOR SALE**—Ruler, pager, perforator, shears, backer, press, tools; cash or on time; singly or in bulk. Will take working interest in printing office. Used but little; cost \$1,200. A. C. ROBINSON, Mecca street, Cleveland Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—At 60 per cent of its value. A weekly class journal in healthy condition. Circulation 8,000; subscription price, \$2 per year. Reason for selling, publisher has other interests demanding his time. Location could be changed, as the circulation is national. Address "E 17," care INLAND PRINTER.

**JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE**—Up-to-date; good patronage; low price; Massachusetts town of 8,000. Owner has other business; it will pay to investigate. Address "E 26," care INLAND PRINTER.

**WANTED**—To lease, with privilege of purchasing, a country newspaper office. Address E. S. SHERRATT, Morrison Block, Oil City, Pa.

## WANTED TO PURCHASE.

**CYLINDER PRESS WANTED**—Size 29 by 42, 31 by 46, or similar size. Must be in good condition—no old ramshackle affair wanted; Cottrell, or other good make; give price and terms. Address B. F. BENNETT, 21 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

**WANTED**—For cash, two-revolution four-roller press, standard make, but little used. Address "E 20," care INLAND PRINTER.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**ANYBODY CAN MAKE CUTS** with my simple transferring and etching process. Nice cuts, from prints, drawings or photos, are easily and quickly made by the unskillful, on common sheet zinc. Cost very trifling. Price of process \$1. THOS. M. DAY, Centerville, Ind., U. S.

**I. WHITESON**, 298 Dearborn street, Chicago, makes embossing composition, the best now on the market. Where other embossing compositions take half an hour or more to harden ready for use, his composition requires but from three to five minutes. Time is money. All dealers have it for sale at \$1 per cake, or it can be ordered direct from the manufacturer.

**NO MORE ELECTRICITY**—For \$5 I will send formula for preparation that will overcome electricity in the pressroom; has been thoroughly tried; ingredients can be had anywhere. L. W. MONSON, Wabash, Ind. Don't miss this.

**PHOTO-ENGRAVER'S** contact frames. Simple, durable, exact; all sizes; perfect workmanship guaranteed. Reasonable prices. JOSEPH HOFFMAN'S SON, 95 East Fourth street, New York city.

**PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION** in half-tone and zinc processes, by the latest methods, can be had in an establishment in daily operation, conducted by an expert. Address "E 27," care INLAND PRINTER.

**THE CLIMAX BOOK CORNER** is just what you have been looking for to protect the corners of books from damage while in transit by mail or express. Former price, \$1.75 per thousand; will close out those remaining for \$1.00 per thousand. INLAND PRINTER CO., 212-214 Monroe street, Chicago.

**ENGRAVING MADE EASY.** Two simple methods. **White-on-Black** and **Granotype**. The plates are of type metal and are cast, thin or type-high, directly from the writing or drawing, which is done on a piece of cardboard. Advertisement and embossing plates, illustrations, borders, ornaments, etc., are quickly and cheaply produced by these methods. Running expenses (not counting metal, which may be used again), about two cents for each plate. Both styles can be made from one drawing. Outfit can be used for *stereotyping* also. Send stamp for circulars, samples, etc., to HENRY KAHR, 240 East Thirty-third street, New York.

**DIXON'S ELECTROTYPERS' GRAPHITE**  
FOR MOLDING AND POLISHING,  
AND

**DIXON'S BELT DRESSING**...WHICH PREVENTS  
SLIPPING AND PRESERVES THE LEATHER.

Are two Indispensable Articles for Printers and Publishers.

Send for Circulars. **JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.**

## PATENTS.

Patents procured in the United States and in all Foreign Countries. Opinions furnished as to scope and validity of Patents. Careful attention given to examinations as to patentability of inventions. **Patents relating to the Printing interests a specialty.** Address,

FRANKLIN H. HOUGH, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents,

925 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**ST. LOUIS  
PHOTO-ENGRAVING CO.**  
COR. 4TH & PINE STS. ST. LOUIS, MO.



..THE..  
**DURANT COUNTERS**

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the World's Columbian Exposition.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO

**W. N. DURANT,**  
Milwaukee, Wis.



**METALLIC TAPE COUPLER** || A GREAT  
TIME  
SAVER.

FOR CONNECTING ENDS OF TAPE USED ON

**Printing Presses and Folding Machines.**

Does away with sewing, eyeletting and other shiftless devices. Absolute Register.

PATENT  
APPLIED  
FOR.  
..  
SEND  
\$1.00  
FOR  
SAMPLE  
OUTFIT.



**H. L. ROBERTS & CO., 48 Centre Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.**



Every  
Machine  
fully  
Guaranteed.

**Bates' Automatic  
NUMBERING  
MACHINE.....**

Dial-Setting Movement,  
Operates consecutively, duplicates  
and repeats.

Steel Figures. Perfect Printing.  
Absolutely Accurate Work.

Write for Catalogue.

**Bates  
Manufacturing Co.**

110 E. 23d St.  
New York.

CUT HALF ACTUAL SIZE.

W. C. GILLET,  
PRESIDENT.

A. T. HODGE,  
VICE-PRES'T AND TREAS.

GEO. D. FORREST,  
SECRETARY.



## Chicago Paper Company

### PAPER

OF ALL KINDS USED BY  
PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

Telephone No. 251.



120-122 Franklin Street,  
CHICAGO.

Agents for Parsons Paper Co's Celebrated Writings, Bonds, etc.  
Special attention given to furnishing regular publications.

## General Electric Company, ELECTRIC MOTORS

FOR DRIVING

PRINTING PRESSES and all kinds of Printers',  
Bookbinding and Inkmaking Machinery.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

MAIN OFFICE: SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

BOSTON, MASS.	ATLANTA, GA.	ST. LOUIS, MO.
NEW YORK, N. Y.	CINCINNATI, O.	DENVER, COLO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	CHICAGO, ILL.	SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
BALTIMORE, MD.		PORTLAND, ORE.

And in all large Cities in the United States.

WOOD TYPE

## HEBER WELLS,

Successor to Vanderburgh, Wells & Co.,  
157-159 William St., NEW YORK,  
Printers' Materials  
OF HIGH GRADE.

Prices  
Moderate.

ONLY MAKER OF  
"Strong Slat"  
Cases

We allow Printers a discount on fonts of  
WOOD TYPE of fifty per cent,  
and five more for cash.

Large specimen book sent to recognized printers.



The Best.

## BUFFALO PRINTING INK ~ ~ ~

Buffalo  
Printing Ink  
Works,

BUFFALO, N. Y.



# Peerless Press

*"Without a Peer among  
Disk Presses."*

**WHY** do Peerless Presses cost more than Gordons? Because they cost more to build; they are heavier and stronger. Patented? Not now; patents expired; anyone may build them, but it won't pay if the builder is going to appeal to short-sighted people who consider price a first consideration in a purchase. Though heavier and more powerful, the Peerless Presses kick easier, run faster, and make less noise. The object of the builders is to make a first-class press, not to undersell their competitors. Peerless Presses are easier to feed—no gear wheel interfering. They are easier to make ready on, because all impression screws are in sight.

All sizes — 8 x 12, 9 x 13, 10 x 15, 11 x 17, 14 x 20, 14½ x 22 inches inside chase.

**Liberal Discounts from List Prices.**



Made by the GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Palmyra, N. Y.

## Peerless Paper Cutters

Made by the GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Palmyra, N. Y.



### Peerless Power Cutters.

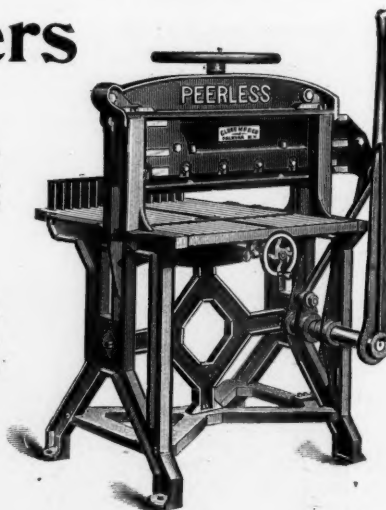
Compact, powerful, no complications, direct action, double screw clamp. Made to cut 36-inch and 40-inch. Prices moderate.

### Peerless Lever Cutters.

Have all modern conveniences; easy action, powerful leverage, great strength and durability.

To cut 30 inches square, \$175  
To cut 32 inches square, 200

**Liberal Discounts from List.**



FOR SALE AT ALL BRANCHES OF THE

# AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS' COMPANY

**THE BEST OF EVERYTHING FOR THE PRINTER.**



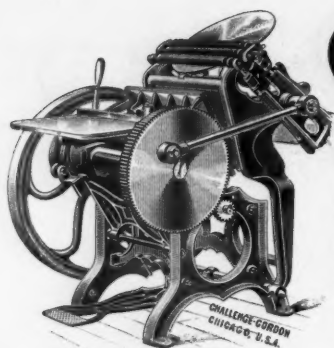
# American Type Founders' Company

General Selling Agents



This Catalogue sent on application  
to any Branch named below . . .

Boston  
New York  
Philadelphia  
Baltimore  
Buffalo  
Pittsburg  
Cleveland  
Cincinnati  
Chicago  
Milwaukee  
St. Louis  
Minneapolis  
Kansas City  
Omaha  
Denver  
Portland  
San Francisco  
Atlanta  
Dallas



## Challenge-Gordon World's Fair Premium Press

Has many new features which commend it to practical men. It has shown by actual test in many of the leading printing offices throughout the country that it may be run faster on fine work than any press ever made. Printers have to figure close, and it takes a modern machine to show a profit. The **CHALLENGE-GORDON** is such a machine; it is unequalled for color work, easy to feed at high speed, and registers to a hair. Write us or your dealer for New Illustrated Circular.

### The Challenge Machinery Co.


FOR SALE BY ALL TYPEFOUNDERS.

Sole Manufacturers,

...CHICAGO.

## Economic Automatic Paper Feeding Machines

For use on....

Cylinder Printing Presses,  
Folding Machines,  
Ruling Machines,  
Calendering Machines,  
Etc. 

INCREASES  
PRODUCTION.SAVES  
EXPENSE.INSURES  
PERFECT REGISTER.

#### USED ON PRINTING PRESSES BY

AMERICAN BOOK CO. (28 machines),	NEW YORK.
TROW DIRECTORY, PRINTING AND BINDING CO. (7 machines),	"
AMERICAN LITHOGRAPHIC CO. (6 machines),	"
R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS CO.,	CHICAGO.
HADLEY & VAWTER CO.,	"

AND MANY OTHERS.

### E. C. FULLER & CO.

Dealers in Bookbinders' and Printers' Machinery,

SOLE AGENTS,

28 Reade Street, New York.

279-285 Dearborn St., Chicago.

## Every Printer...



**S**HOULD have a copy of *Everybody's Dictionary* in his vest pocket. This is the most useful and convenient book yet published for everyday use. It gives the spelling, syllable divisions, capitalization, pronunciation, parts of speech, and definitions of 33,000 words, besides much general information. The size makes it especially valuable—it is always at hand when needed. For this reason it is worth more to most people than an Unabridged, and it contains almost every word the average person will ever have occasion to use. Price, handsomely bound in leather, embossed in gold, indexed, 50 cents, postage prepaid.

ADDRESS **THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY**

150 Nassau Street, corner Spruce, NEW YORK.

212 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.



# Samuel Bingham's Son Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers  
... of **PRINTERS'  
ROLLERS**

Nos. 22-24 Custom House Place,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

## Bingham's Flexible Tableting Compound.

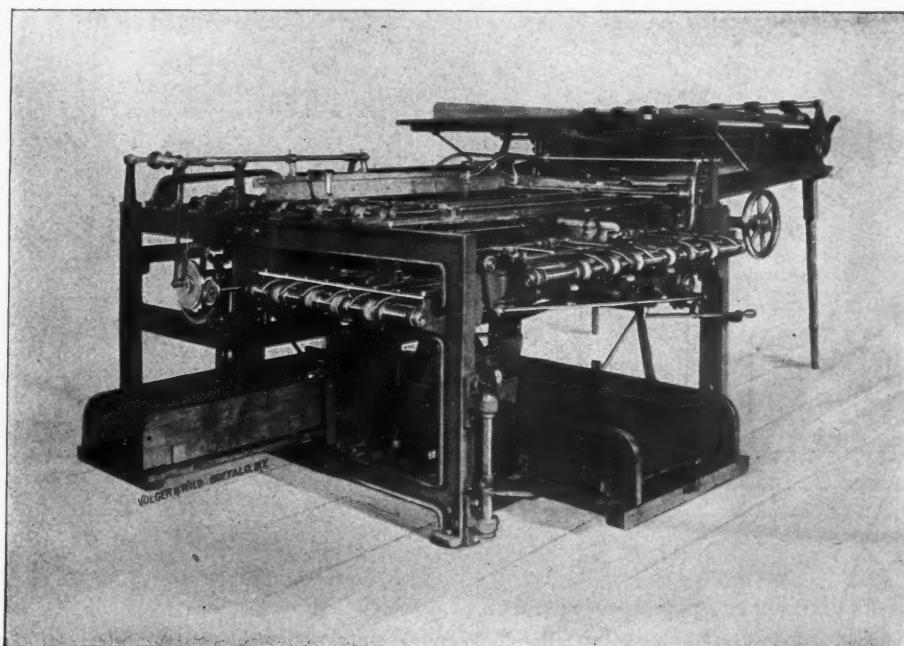
*It is as Elastic as Rubber.*

The Best and Cheapest Composition ever invented for Tablets, Pads, etc.

A material of excellence and perfection, surpassing all others. Elastic and tough as rubber.

Warranted not to Break or Scale, not to Pull Off on the Edge of Sheets, and to be Unaffected by Heat.

AFTER USING THIS YOU WILL USE NONE OTHER.



New Monarch Jobbing Folder

— WITH —

Niagara Automatic Feeder.

— MADE BY —

Brown Folding Machine Co.  
ERIE, PA.

## ADVANCE LEVER CUTTER

*It is easy to buy when you know what constitutes a perfect machine. If you want THE BEST, make sure that the cutter you buy has all the important advantages enumerated below:*

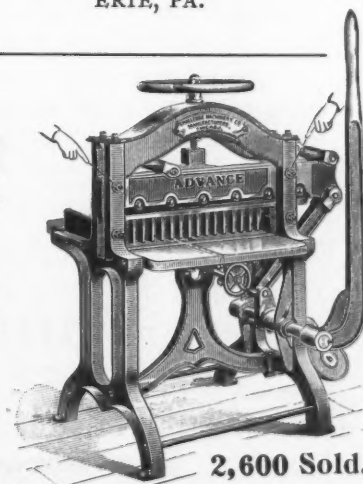
It is built of the finest materials.  
Interchangeable in all parts.  
All shafts, screws and studs are steel.  
No lead or soft metal used in the bearings.  
Has interlocking finger-gauge and clamp.  
It has figured scale sunk in table.

New style lever, giving increased strength.  
Knife dips, making easy shear cut.  
It has gibs and set-screws, to take up wear of knife-bar.  
It will last a lifetime.  
See the ADVANCE, and you will take no other.  
Manufacturer's guarantee with every machine.

**The Challenge Machinery Co.,** Sole Manufacturers,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

Write us or your dealer for New Illustrated  
Circular and Price List.

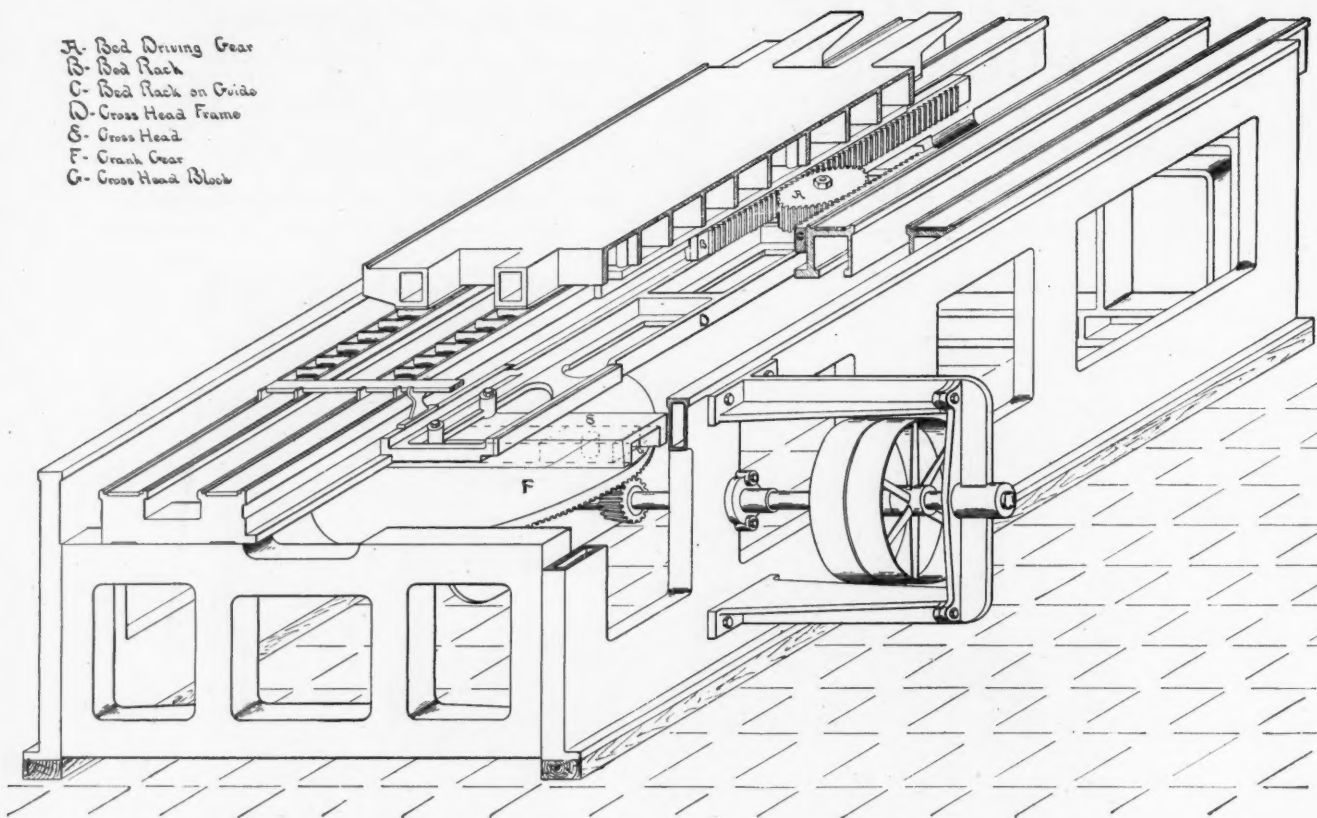
8 FOR SALE BY ALL  
TYPEFOUNDERS AND DEALERS.



2,600 Sold.

# THE NEW HUBER PRINTING PRESS . . .

- A- Bed Driving Gear
- B- Bed Rack
- C- Bed Rack on Guide
- D- Cross Head Frame
- E- Cross Head
- F- Crank Gear
- G- Cross Head Block



The above drawing shows the bed movement of the New Huber Press.

The bed is driven by our celebrated crank, with the greatest possible speed, smoothness and accuracy ; no cams or springs being used in any part of the construction.

Hardened steel rollers are placed between the steel shoes of the bed and the four steel tracks which support it, thus reducing all friction to the minimum.

Our patented full toothed continuous register rack locks the bed and the cylinder together at the end of the printing, as well as at the beginning, obviating any possible slurring or wearing of the plates.

The pyramid distribution, consisting of four form rollers, two vibrators, two storage rollers and a connecting rider roller, all running together, gives a most perfect and satisfactory spread of the ink. The back-up motion is positive and noiseless, and can be used as a brake as soon as the belt is shifted onto the loose pulley.

We invite investigation of our new construction, and guarantee satisfactory speed, register, impression, distribution and life.

## Van Allens & Boughton,

Western Office:

256 Dearborn St., Chicago.

H. W. THORNTON, Manager.

59 Ann St., 17 to 23 Rose St.  
New York.

# L. L. Brown Paper Company,

Adams, Mass.,  
U. S. A.

MAKERS OF

## LINEN LEDGER AND RECORD PAPERS

For Blank Books, Merchants' and Bankers'  
Ledgers, County or State Records.

## ALL LINEN PAPERS

For Typewriting and Fine Correspondence.

## BOND PAPERS

For Policies, Deeds and Commercial Purposes.

## HAND-MADE PAPERS.

We are the only makers of Hand-Made Paper  
in the United States, and the increasing demand  
for these papers for drawing, water-color painting,  
correspondence and special book editions,  
gives ample evidence of their popularity.

BE SURE TO SPECIFY "BROWN'S" PAPER  
WHEN ORDERING YOUR BLANK BOOKS.

### J. W. Butler Paper Co.

212-218 Monroe Street, Chicago,  
are Western Agents for the Linen  
Ledger and Record, the All-Linen  
and the Bond Papers.

### Geo. H. Taylor & Co.

207-209 Monroe Street, Chicago,  
are Western Agents for the Hand-  
Made Papers.





**Blomgren**  
**ros & Co.**  
Half-Tone  
Zinc and Wood **ENGRAVERS** and  
Electrotypers  
175 MONROE ST.  
CHICAGO  
Phone Main 548

The *Wide-Awake*  
Printer...

...USES...

**"Sunrise"  
Flat Writings**

If *you* are wide-awake you will  
write for samples and prices  
*bright and early* to the

**Moser-Burgess Paper Co.**

237 and 239 Monroe Street.

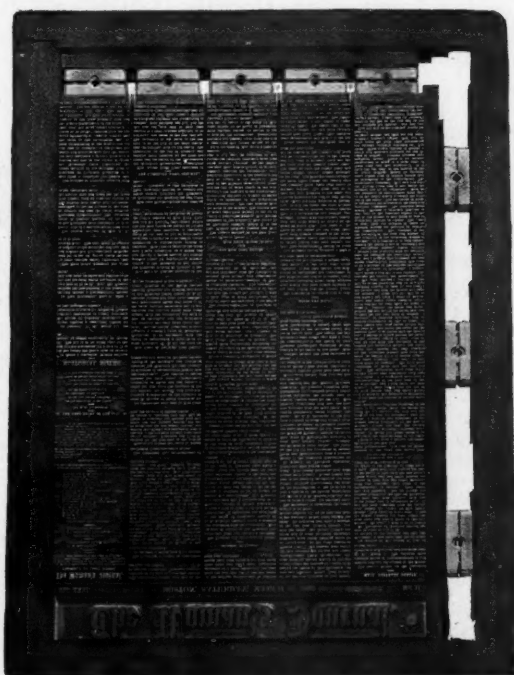
CHICAGO.

**THE WICKERSHAM QUOIN** IS UNEQUALED AS A  
COLUMN LOCK-UP.

ONE USER SAYS:

"We use the quoin without a foot-stick, placing it directly against the foot-slug. By this means each column is locked up independently; and working up of quads and blanks is obviated. We find the quoins entirely reliable wherever they are placed, remaining square and true; and, best of all, never letting go or slipping. We predict for them a large sale wherever their merits become known."

Price per Dozen, \$2.50. Keys, each, 50 Cents.



Made in Two Sizes. For Sale by All Dealers.

MADE BY THE WICKERSHAM QUOIN CO., BOSTON, MASS.

*Do You Rule?*

That is, do you rule paper? If so,  
you need Ruling Pens. We have a  
large stock on hand. Our

*Extra Blue Paste*

is the best thing for making Blue  
Ink for feint line ruling.

**GANE BROTHERS & CO.**

116-120 Market Street,  
CHICAGO.

*Bookbinders'  
Supplies.*



**BETTER  
THAN  
A BLACK CAT.**

It is said that a black cat will bring good luck.  
This may be true, but a surer "mascot" for the  
pressman who has trouble with the working quali-  
ties of his ink is a little

**Superior Reducing Compound**

which softens the ink, but does not weaken the  
color. It can be used with either printing or litho-  
graphic inks. Prevents peeling of coated paper.  
Put up in 1-lb., 2-lb. and 5-lb. tins, with screw top.  
Look for yellow label, in red and black ink. For  
sale by all typefounders and printers' supply houses.  
Ask for "Superior," and accept no substitute.

MANUFACTURED BY

**Superior Reducing Compound Co.**

212-214 Monroe St., Chicago.

## MINNOWS OR WHALES—WHICH?

---

There is a very old, time-honored maxim to the effect that he who fishes for minnows never catches any whales.

There are scores of printers who are constantly wondering why it is that with their behind-the-times presses they are not catching some of the large orders and lucrative runs of presswork.

If we may be allowed to make a suggestion, we should advise a change of fishing equipment, to the end that these profitable big fellows may be caught. Suppose, for example, that you put in a Cottrell Flat Bed Perfecting Press, which will enable you to name any price for work in competition. Then you can do twice as much presswork as any ordinary office, or do a given run in half the time of any other printer.

And whatever presswork you are doing costs only half as much to do. Such a press can advantageously handle small runs.

Think of this seriously for a moment or two.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS CO.

---

The Cottrell Shifting Tympan is the only solution yet discovered for printing both sides of a sheet at the same time without offset.



# Among The Four-hundred



HERE our stylish designs are found—above comparison—representing “the quality” of cutdorm. This is our first offer of two-color cuts and in order to secure their immediate introduction we offer a set of all the designs exhibited to the customer guessing the nearest to the number of orders received, and in case such orders and guesses exceed “400” we will present to the customer making the closest figures.....



A. PRICE—Two Colors, \$1.25  
PRICE—One Color, 75c



B. PRICE—One Color, 60c



## Any Bicycle Free!

.....Built in Chicago



HE figure is high, the chances are small, but we expect to award a bicycle. Why? Because the cuts are the best and offered at reasonable prices. Purchase a poster design, place it on your monthly calendar or blotter, and convince the skeptical advertiser that you are thoroughly “up-to-date.” *Read conditions below.*

**Southworth & Truax,**  
358 Dearborn Street,  
Chicago.

Long Distance Phone, Harrison 736

### ...PREMIUM...

Under “400” orders one full set of ornaments published. Over “400” any bicycle built in Chicago, fitted to order.

### ....AWARD....

Guesses received until June 25, and announcement of award made in the July issue.

### ...CONDITIONS...

- 1st. Every customer will be entitled to one guess for each purchase made.
- 2d. Each guess must be enclosed in a plain envelope, containing your name and address.
- 3d. All remittances by Postal Note, Registered Letter, P. O. or Express Money Order.  
No stamps or checks accepted.

### ....TERMS....

Cash with order. No discounts on sums under \$5.00. Over this amount, 10 per cent allowed.

For Price of Initials  
see other side



D. PRICE, One Color, 60c.



C. PRICE—Two Colors, \$1.25  
PRICE—One Color, 75c



J. PRICE, One Color, 60c



K. One Color, 60c



PRICE OF INITIALS—Two colors on wood, each. 75c  
 On metal, each. \$1  
 One color on wood, each. 40c  
 On metal, each. 60c  
 Any Three in Two Colors on wood, \$2.00  
 On metal, \$2.50

ORDER INITIALS BY LETTER

## S. & T. Embossing Compound

We have used this compound in our printing department with success during the past season, and know it to be the cheapest reliable composition on record. The ingredients can be obtained at any drug store. We sell a sample cake, large enough to do several jobs, and a receipt for making

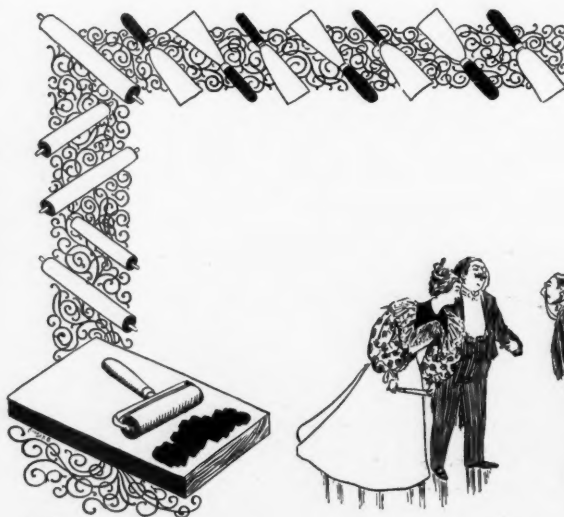
### FOR 75 CENTS

You will be surprised at the simplicity of this meritorious article, which you can mix at a trifling cost. A purchase entitles you to one guess.

SEE OTHER SIDE FOR TERMS AND CONDITIONS



E. PRICE—Two Colors, \$1.25 One Color, 75c



F. PRICE—One Color, 75c



G. One Color, 50c



H. One Color, 50c

# The Buckie Printers' Roller Co.

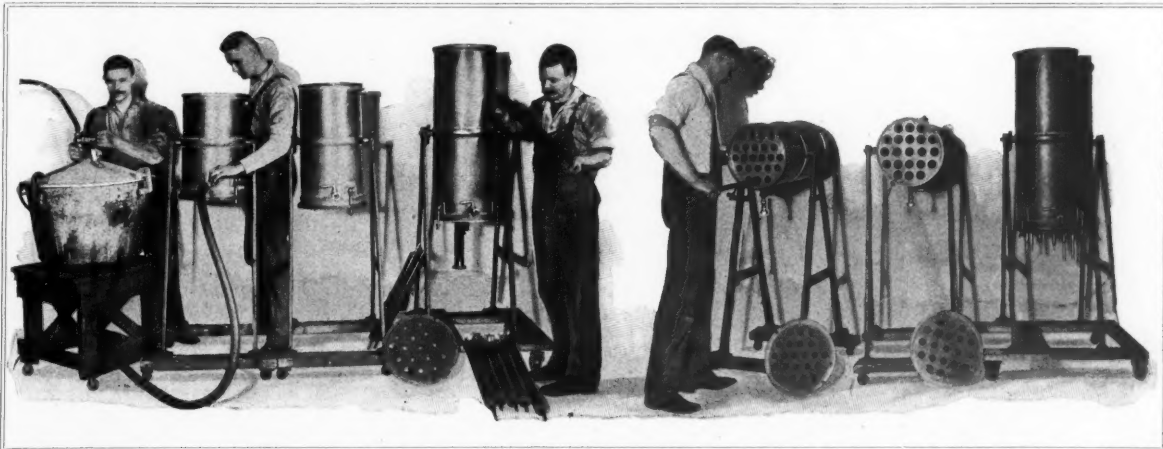
MANUFACTURERS OF

## "CHILLED FACE"



## PRINTERS' ROLLERS

## AND COMPOSITIONS



### The above Cut

represents our cylinders for casting Job Press Rollers, showing the mode of Oiling, Pouring and Pulling the rollers after cooling.



TRY OUR ROLLERS AND BE CONVINCED  
OF THEIR SUPERIORITY.

*If you want  
Good Rollers  
Order from us.*



Satisfaction Guaranteed.

## THE BUCKIE PRINTERS' ROLLER CO.

Telephone, Harrison 435.

421 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.



---



---

*The Best Ink is always the Cheapest!*

---



---

Q  
U  
E  
E  
N  
C  
I  
T  
Y  
I  
N  
K  
S



UTS always add to the attractiveness of an ad. That is why we usually try to get one in. The craze for black and white leads us to present this one. But the effectiveness of an ad. does not lie in its illustration alone. There must be some good reason for what it tries to tell, and goods to back all statements made. Queen City Printing Inks are made right. Had they been made in any other way we would not have been in business today. Every new customer becomes a permanent one. There is no other explanation for this except that the inks give satisfaction. We make all grades and all shades and all colors. Write for catalogue.

**The Queen City Printing Ink Co.**

**GINGINNATI.**

CHICAGO, 347 Dearborn St.

---



---

*Our Inks are Best, therefore Cheapest!*

---



---

**GEO. H. BENEDICT & CO.**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

HALF TONE—  
PHOTO ZINC  
ETCHING—  
MAP, WOOD  
AND METAL  
ENGRAVING.

FACILITIES AND CAPACITY  
UNEXCELLED.

**DESIGNERS  
ENGRAVERS  
ELECTROTYPERS**

PHONE 1700 MAIN

**175 177  
SO CLARK ST.  
CHICAGO.**

The advertisement features a large, detailed illustration of a woman in classical-style clothing, including a draped garment and a headband. She is holding a large, ornate scroll that wraps around her body. To her left, there is a smaller, framed inset image showing a woman in a dress standing in a landscape. The entire advertisement is enclosed in a decorative border with intricate scrollwork and floral patterns. The text is arranged in a structured layout, with the company name at the top, followed by a list of services, a statement of quality, a list of roles, contact information, and the address at the bottom.

**CH&D CINCINNATI TO CHICAGO. CH&D**

Dining and Parlor Cars on Day Trains.  
Open and Compartment Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

THE ONLY LINE  
RUNNING 4 TRAINS EVERY DAY  
CINCINNATI TO MICHIGAN POINTS.

**CH&D D. G. EDWARDS, Gen'l Pass. Agt., CINCINNATI, OHIO. CH&D**

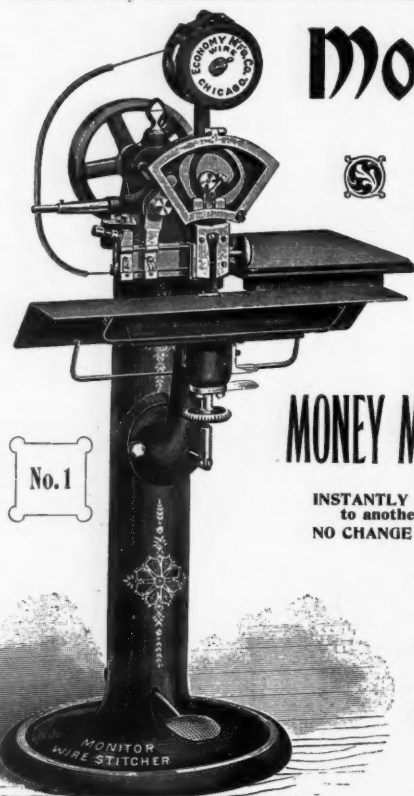
**Springfield PHOTO ENGRAVING CO.**

FINE HALF TONE PLATES.  
ZINC ETCHING.  
DESIGNING, ETC.

Springfield Mass.

**Blanchard & Watts Engraving Company.**

36 Columbus Av.  
Boston, Mass.



# Monitor Automatic Wire Stitcher.

SIMPLE,  
DURABLE,  
RELIABLE.

**MONEY MAKER**

Because time is spent in  
Stitching,  
Not in Adjusting.

INSTANTLY CHANGED from one thickness of work  
to another.  
NO CHANGE OF PARTS for different thicknesses of wire.

Five sizes, covering all classes of  
work, from one sheet up to 1 1/4  
inches in thickness.

Send for illustrated circular of the  
"Monitor" before you buy.

**LATHAM MACHINERY CO.**

197-201 S. CANAL STREET,  
CHICAGO.

LATHAM MACHINERY CO., 197 South Canal Street:

Gentlemen,—We have had two of your wire stitchers in use since April 15, and they have given complete satisfaction.

Yours truly,

THE ARMOUR PRINTING WORKS.

LATHAM MACHINERY CO., City:

CHICAGO, January 24, 1896.

Gentlemen,—We take pleasure in informing you that the Monitor Wire Stitcher purchased from you last November has given entire satisfaction from its first trial. Your Gauge Clamp and Wire Regulator are very commendable, as there is no time lost in adjusting the machine. The Monitor is up-to-date.

Very respectfully,  
POOLE BROS.

## THE FOLLOWING ALSO HAVE THE "MONITOR" IN USE:

MONITOR PUB. CO., . . . . . Rockford, Ill.  
CADOGAN & HATCHER, . . . . . Quincy, "  
HOFFMAN PRINTING CO., . . . . . Springfield, "  
ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER, . . . . . Chicago.  
ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL CO., . . . . .  
FOSTER PRESS, . . . . .  
REGAN PRINTING HOUSE, . . . . .  
JACOBS-COLES & CO., . . . . .  
GEO. E. MARSHALL, . . . . .  
J. W. WATERS & CO., . . . . .  
C. H. NICHOLSON, . . . . .  
WILL ROSSITER, . . . . .  
ROBBINS BROS., . . . . .  
ROGERS, PITKIN & HALL, . . . . .  
GEORGE P. BENT, . . . . .  
H. P. BARBER, . . . . . South Chicago.  
FRANKLIN Ptg. AND ENG. CO., . . . . . Toledo, Ohio.  
CLEVELAND BOOK BINDERY CO., . . . . . Cleveland, "  
O. S. HUBBELL PRINTING CO., . . . . .  
GROSSMAN PAPER BOX CO., . . . . .  
LAWRENCE PRESS, . . . . . Columbus, "  
L. TEMPLIN & CO., . . . . . Calla, "  
W. F. ROBINSON & CO., . . . . . Denver, Colo.

GOWDY PRINTING CO., . . . . . Colorado Springs, Colo.  
BADGER BOOK & BINDERY CO., . . . . . Fond du Lac, Wis.  
S. A. BRISTOL CO., . . . . . Cheyenne, Wyo.  
RECORD PRINTING CO., . . . . . Bardstown, Ky.  
GLENER PUB. CO., . . . . . Pittsburg, Pa.  
MEYER & CO., . . . . .  
FOSTER, DICK & CO., . . . . .  
WM. SCHWAB, Sr., . . . . .  
DUNCAN & CO., . . . . .  
T. A. CLIFTON, . . . . . Williamsport, Ind.  
AGE PUBLISHING CO., . . . . . Clinton, Iowa.  
WILL WELLS, . . . . . Alton, "  
MESSENGER PUB. CO., . . . . . Jackson, Miss.  
FRANKLIN Ptg. & PUB. CO., . . . . . Atlanta, Ga.  
FOOTE & DAVIES CO., . . . . .  
ATLANTA LITHO CO., . . . . .  
CHAS. P. BYRD, . . . . .  
W. H. COYLE & CO., . . . . . Houston, Tex.  
EUGENE VON BOECKMAN, . . . . . Austin, "  
HALL, BLACK & CO., . . . . . Minneapolis, Minn.  
A. B. FARNHAM, . . . . .  
C. E. JUDD, . . . . . Los Angeles, Cal.

**CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.**

**First Class in Every Respect.**

**Scientific American Agency for**

**PATENTS**

CAVEATS,  
TRADE MARKS,  
DESIGN PATENTS,  
COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to  
MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.  
Oldest bureau for securing patents in America.  
Every patent taken out by us is brought before  
the public by a notice given free of charge in the  
**Scientific American**

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the  
world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent  
man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a  
year; \$1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO.,  
PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.



## The J. W. O'Bannon Co.

72 Duane St., New York,

 **BOOKBINDERS' AND  
POCKETBOOK MAKERS'  
SUPPLIES** ❖❖❖

**LEATHERS** OF EVERY  
DESCRIPTION

Skytogene, Marble, Lithograph and  
Leather Papers.

Sole Agents  
—FOR—  
**WIGGIN'S  
LINEN FINISH  
BOOK CLOTHS,  
BUCKRAMS,  
Etc.**

Use O'BANNON'S  
**FLEXALINE....**  
Excels all other Glues  
on the market for  
Flexibility.



## A Hint to the Wise

is sufficient.  
Every printer who uses...

## CEROTYPES

is making money he could not make  
in any other way. The way it is  
done will be made plain to you if  
you will send for our circulars and specimens of  
the work.

CHECKS,  
RECEIPTS,  
BILLHEADS,  
DRAFTS, ETC.

**FRANK McLEES & BROS.,**

98 Fulton Street,

...NEW YORK.

## PAPER TRIMMING KNIVES



**GOOD TEMPERING  
MEANS STRONG, KEEN-CUTTING EDGES.**

Our Tempering is unexcelled, for we use an  
accurate instrument which measures the temper-  
ature of our furnaces. Try them.

**A. A. Simonds & Son,  
DAYTON, OHIO.**

**C. W. CRUTSINGER,**

MANUFACTURER OF

**PRINTERS' ROLLERS**

—AND—

**COMPOSITION,**

18 N. SECOND STREET

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Our Elastic Tablet Glue is the Best in the Market.

## Australia

### To Manufacturers:

If wanting good, sound and produc-  
tive representation in "AUSTRALIA,"  
write **HARRY FRANKS, 70 Pitt St.,  
Sydney**, who now has the pleasure of  
representing

**THE LINOTYPE COMPANY,** New York,  
**Messrs. W. H. PARSONS & CO.,**  
Paper Manufacturers, New York,  
and others in America and England.

## Inland Printer Posters

We still have a few Inland Printer Posters for  
the months of November, 1895, and January, Feb-  
ruary, March and April, 1896. The designs are  
by Will H. Bradley, printed in colors, and should  
be in the hands of every collector.

Price, 10 cents each.

**The Inland Printer Co.,  
212-214 Monroe St.,  
Chicago.**

## Carbon Papers.

Not the dirty, oily, greasy stuff sold at  
high prices.

Write for what you want, explaining  
the use required, and we will mail  
samples and prices.

**Philip Hano & Co.**

808-810 Greenwich St.  
NEW YORK.

315 Dearborn St.  
CHICAGO.

**FRANK G. STEWART,**  
Pres't.

**HERMAN SCHUESSLER,**  
Gen'l Manager.

## The Photo-Chromotype Engraving Co.

723 Sansom Street, - - PHILADELPHIA.

We solicit your correspondence if you  
appreciate

**GOOD QUALITY—LOW PRICE—PROMPTNESS.**

Our Catalogue now ready.

**WE MAKE EMBOS-  
ING PLATES COMPLETE  
AND READY FOR THE PRESS.  
THE BEST PLATES MADE.  
FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR WORKING**

**HALF-TONE & LINE ETCHINGS—  
DESIGNING—  
BALTIMORE ENGRAVING  
CO.—  
BALTIMORE, MD.**

## American Straw Board Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL GRADES OF

**STRAWBOARDS,  
PULP-LINED BOARDS,  
LINED STRAWBOARDS,  
PULP BOARDS,  
TRUNK BOARDS and  
BINDERS' BOARDS.**

We carry in stock a complete line of above Boards,  
together with a full assortment of

**BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.**

Write for Catalogue, Prices and Samples.

**CHICAGO AGENCY—71-73 W. Monroe Street.**

**SUFFOLK  
ENGRAVING  
-CO-**

**FINE HALF-TONE  
AND RELIEF PLATES  
FOR MAGAZINE  
CIRCULAR AND  
BOOK WORK**

275 WASHINGTON ST-BOSTON

**COPPER**, hard and soft **ZINC**, specially manu-  
factured for half-tone and line etching. Superior  
to anything in the market. Absolutely level plates  
any size or thickness.

## ETCHING METALS

Also, fine grades of brass and steel for engraving  
purposes. Extra quality cutting and smoothing  
Engravers' Charcoal.

**American Steel and Copper Plate Co.**

150 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

## Notice!

**Every Good Thing** will be imitated—if  
possible. We find  
that **Gelatine Gum** is—that proves what a good  
article it is. Attempts at imitation have been  
made, but none equal. Try it for Blank Books.  
The only thing that will make a flat-opening book  
without extra cost.

FOR SALE BY

**Slade, Hipp & Meloy,  
300 Wabash Avenue,  
CHICAGO.**

**KING  
Embossing  
Press.**

Made in two sizes.  
One die box and  
counter  
furnished  
with each.

**A. R.  
KING  
MFG.  
CO.**  
534  
West 22d  
Street,  
NEW  
YORK  
Send  
for circular.

# Representative Trade Journals

IN THE PRINTING, BOOK MAKING, ADVERTISING, STATIONERY, PAPER MAKING AND ALLIED TRADES.

**AMERICAN BOOKMAKER**, a journal of technical art and information for printers, bookbinders and publishers. Published monthly; \$2.00 per annum; single copies, 25 cts. Howard Lockwood & Co., publishers, N. W. corner of Bleeker street and South Fifth avenue, New York.

**AMERICAN PRESSMAN**, official organ of the International Printing Pressmen's Union of North America. A technical trade journal devoted to the interests of Presswork and to all Pressmen. \$1.00 per annum; sample copy, 10 cents. Advertising rates on application. If you want to keep up with the times in your trade subscribe for it. If you want to sell good goods at a profit advertise in it. Robert D. Sawyer, editor, 57 Washington street, Chicago.

**AMERICAN STATIONER**, established 1874; every Thursday; \$2.00 a year; single copies, 10 cts. Howard Lockwood & Co., publishers, N. W. corner of Bleeker street and South Fifth avenue, New York.

**ANTHONY'S PHOTOGRAPHIC BULLETIN**, devoted to photography and process work. Every issue copiously illustrated. Practical articles on process work and on photography by practical men. Send 25 cts. for sample copy. Subscription, \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months. Published by E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., 591 Broadway, New York.

**ART STUDENT**, an illustrated monthly for home art study of drawing and illustrating—and **THE LIMNER**, art school news and art school literature. Edited by Ernest Knauff, Director of the Chautauqua Society of Fine Arts. The illustrations are all by the great masters of illustration and draftsmanship, the instruction is practical. **THE ART STUDENT** has just been consolidated with **THE LIMNER** and will hereafter contain news of the Art Schools which was a feature of that journal. Subscription price, \$1.00 a year; 50 cts. for six numbers; 25 cts. for three numbers. The Art Student, 132 West 23d street, New York city.

**BRAINS**, a weekly journal for advertisers. It contains photographic reproductions of the best retail advertisements to be found in the various publications of the English-speaking world, together with many hundred excellent suggestions for catchlines, reading matter and best typographical display of advertisements. The only journal in the world devoted exclusively to retail advertisers and to the men who write and set their ads. Printers get many good suggestions for display from it. Subscription price, \$4.00 a year. Sample copy of **BRAINS** free. Advertising rates on application. Brains Publishing Co., Box 572, New York.

**BRITISH PRINTER**, a bimonthly journal of the graphic arts. At the head of British printmaking. First in subscribed circulation; first in advertising patronage. 7s. per annum. Specimen copy, 1s. Post free. Valuable technical notes, original job designs, news of the craft, splendid illustrations in monochrome and color. Raithby, Lawrence & Co., Ltd., 1 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E. C. De Montfort Press, Leicester.

**BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER**, a weekly journal of British, Colonial and Foreign printing and stationery trade intelligence, mechanical and other inventions illustrated, novelties in leather and fancy goods, books and book manufacture, patents, gazette and unique financial trade news. Subscription, \$3.00 per annum. Post free to any address in the three Americas. Published by W. John Stonhill, 58 Shoe Lane, London, England. Specimen copy gratis and post free on application. Established 1878.

**BUSINESS**, "The Office Paper" a monthly journal treating upon business management, office routine, accounting and advertising. It contains the best thought of progressive business men, leading public accountants, and advertising experts on various divisions of office work. A supplement, "Practical Accounting," is conducted with the immediate cooperation of men prominent in different accountants' organizations. A second supplement, "Mirror of Advertising," contains handsomely printed reproductions of the best advertising of the day, making it an indispensable adjunct to every advertising department. Subscription price, \$2.00 per year, including both supplements. Single copies, 20 cts. Published by Kittredge Company, 13 Astor Place, New York city.

**DEUTSCHER BUCH- UND STEINDRUCKER**, a monthly publication, devoted to the interests of printers, lithographers and kindred trades. The best German trade journal for the printing trades. Manufacturers and dealers in printers' supplies who wish to introduce or extend their business on the European continent, will find this publication a good medium for advertising. Yearly subscription to foreign countries, \$1.25, post free. Sample copy, 10 cents. Address, 19 Dennewitzstrasse, Berlin W 57, Germany.

**EFFECTIVE ADVERTISER**, the very best and largest circulated trade journal for the stationery, printing and kindred trades. Best medium for advertisers. 10,000 copies published monthly. Subscription, \$1.00 per year. South Counties Press, Ltd., 10 Wine Office Court, Fleet street, London, E. C., England.

**ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING**. Electricity is not only the cleanest and most convenient form of energy, but is the favorite for use in every department of a printing establishment, whether pressroom, bindery or composing room. How best to utilize electricity is what you can learn by reading the pages of this handsomely illustrated monthly magazine. Trial subscription for four months on receipt of 25 cts., stamps or silver. Electrical Engineering, 212-214 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

**ENGRAVER AND PRINTER**. Leading journal in its line in the East. Most artistic periodical published. Known circulation. \$2.00 per year, 25 cents per copy. No free sample copies. The Engraver and Printer Company, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

**INTERNATIONAL ART PRINTER**, a book of specimens of printing, issued on the last of each month. The American edition commences in February. In it will appear no advertisements, except on the cover pages. The Canadian edition will carry any legitimate ad. If you have anything to sell to Canadian printers, an ad. in the I. A. P. is guaranteed a larger circulation than any other printers' journal circulating in Canada. Subscription, either edition, \$2 per year; single copies 25c; no free samples. Arthur M. Rutherford, Publisher, 130-132 Poulett street, Owen Sound, Canada.

**GEYER'S STATIONER**, issued every Thursday, devoted to the interests of stationery, fancy goods and notion trades; \$2.00 per year; single copies, 10 cts. Andrew Geyer, publisher, 63 Duane street, New York.

**LA REVISTA TIPOGRAFICA** (monthly), the only journal in Mexico devoted to the art of printing. As an advertising medium it offers exceptional facilities for the extension of trade in Mexico and South America. Invaluable to exporters, circulating as it does throughout Mexico, Central and South America. Send for rates. Subscription, \$1.00 per year. Sample copies, 10 cts. (stamps). Ed. M. Vargas & Co., publishers, P. O. Box 34, Yrapuato, Gto., Mexico.

**MODERN ART**, quarterly, illustrated; edited by J. M. Bowles; published by L. Prang & Co., 286 Roxbury street, Boston. The most artistically printed periodical in the United States. In 12-point old style antique, in red and black, on French handmade, rough-edge paper, with wide margins and large initials. "A work of art itself."—Chicago Tribune. \$2.00 a year. Sample copy, 50 cts. in stamps. Circulars free. Poster, 25 cents.

**NATIONAL ADVERTISER** is published on the first and fifteenth of each month in the interest of publishers and advertisers. It is the oldest, most progressive and most thoroughly practical journal of its class in existence. Its value to publishers consists largely in its persistent and fearless exposures of frauds and humbugs all over the country, whose object is to cheat the newspapers. Subscription, \$1.00 a year. Each subscriber receives as a premium "A Few Advertisers," which shows through what agencies the large business of the country is placed. The **NATIONAL ADVERTISER** is published by The Consolidated Press Company, 16 and 18 Chambers street, New York.

**NATIONAL PRINTER JOURNALIST** is a standard publication on newspaper making. It covers every department—business management, news, editorial, advertising, circulating and printing. It is the official paper of the National Editorial Association, and contains all the papers and discussions before that body. It also contains reports of the meetings of State and District Press Associations, United Typothetae of America and other employing printers' organizations. \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months. 20 cts. per copy, none free. B. B. Herbert, editor, 327 Dearborn street, Chicago.

**NEW ENGLAND PRINTER AND ALLIED TRADES JOURNAL**, official organ of the Boston and New England Typographical Unions. A distinctively labor trade magazine. Published at 72 Essex street, Boston, Mass., C. W. Gould, Manager. Terms, \$1.00 per year.

**NEW ENGLAND STATIONER AND PRINTER**, devoted to the interests of stationers and printers. Published monthly; \$1.00 per annum; sample copies, 10 cts. Chas. C. Walden, publisher, Springfield, Mass.

**NEWSPAPER WEST** (monthly), for advertisers, writers, publishers and artists. Subscription, \$1. Ewing Herbert, publisher, Hiawatha, Kansas.

**PAPER TRADE JOURNAL**, established 1872; every Saturday; \$4.00 a year; single copies, 10 cts. Howard Lockwood & Co., publishers, N. W. corner Bleeker street and South Fifth avenue, New York.

**PHOTO-BEACON**, devoted to photography. It aims at dealing with all phases of the art in a plain, practical way. \$1.00 a year; single copies, 10 cts. Published by The Beacon Publishing Co., 15 Tribune Building, Chicago.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC TIMES** is acknowledged the leading photographic magazine of the world. Published monthly at 60 and 62 East Eleventh street, New York, U. S. A. Subscription price by the year, \$4; single copy, 35 cts.

**PRACTICAL PROCESS WORKER AND PHOTO-MECHANICAL PRINTER**. The only magazine published in the United States devoted exclusively to the interests of photo-engravers. Published monthly by the Scovill & Adams Co., of New York, 60 and 62 East Eleventh street, New York. Subscription price, 50 cts. per year.

**PRINTER AND PUBLISHER** is the only journal in Canada representing the printing and publishing industry. It is issued promptly on the 15th of every month. It contains information of value, articles of general interest and is well illustrated. Advertising rates reasonable for good service. Subscription price, \$2.00 per year; 20 cts. per copy. Printer and Publisher, Toronto or Montreal.

**PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER**, for printers and all kindred trades. Aims straight for practical work, which is now acknowledged by all who see it. Subscription, 5 shillings per annum. Printed and published by Lewis Hepworth & Co., Ltd., 165 Queen Victoria street, London, and Vale Road Works, Tunbridge Wells, England.

**PROCESS WORK AND THE PRINTER**, for photo-mechanical engravers and high-class printers. Subscribe to it, read it, profit by it, contribute to it. Buy from its advertising columns. Get all your trade friends to subscribe. Monthly, threepence. Specimen copy, free 4½d. Published by Percy Lund & Co., Ltd. The Country Press, Bradford; and Memorial Hall, London, E. C.

**PROFITABLE ADVERTISING**, the advertiser's trade journal. An illustrated monthly magazine devoted to the interests of publishers and advertisers. Full of practical, profitable ideas. Tells you what you want to know about advertising. Bright, original retail department. Gives printers actual specimens of elegant typography. Pays advertisers (write for rates), more than pays subscribers. Price, \$1.00 per year, sample copy free. Kate E. Griswold, editor and publisher, 13 School street, Boston, Mass.

**SCOTTISH TYPOGRAPHICAL CIRCULAR**, established 1857; published monthly; by post, 1s. 6d. per annum. Order from William Fyfe, 17 Dean Park street, Edinburgh. The only printing trade paper published in Scotland, and the best and cheapest medium for trade announcements. Advertisements and communications sent to the editor, care of Messrs. McFarlane & Erskine, St. James' square, Edinburgh, receive prompt attention.

## Representative Trade Journals—Continued.

**SHEARS**, the leading paper-box maker's and bookbinder's journal. Full of trade news and technical information. Its advertising columns form the most complete directory of manufacturers of machinery and supplies used in these industries. Subscription, \$1.00 per year. Send 10 cts. for sample copy. Geo. E. Jenks, publisher, 198 Clark street, Chicago.

**THE WRITER**, the only magazine in the world devoted solely to explaining the practical details of literary work. Subscription, one year, twelve numbers, \$1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Address P. O. Box 1905, Boston, Mass. Mention THE INLAND PRINTER.

**TRADE PRESS**, a monthly magazine devoted to the interests of special journals and special advertising. Its special attention is given to methods of conducting trade and class journals, principles which underlie trade journal advertising and advertising in special fields, catalogue making, and it aims to show each month fine specimens of up-to-date engraving, new type faces, fine printing inks, and good paper. It will contain two novel and interesting departments, Money Makers for Advertisers and Money Makers for Publishers, two treasuries of good ideas and suggestions. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copies, 10 cts. Advertising rates on application. Irving G. McCall, Editor and Manager. Address, 324 Dearborn street, Chicago.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL** (official paper of the International Typographical Union of North America) is replete with information of interest to the craft and is on file in all reputable printing offices in the United States and Canada. If you want to know what the printers are doing, read it. Published semi-monthly, 25 cts. per annum. Address The Typographical Journal, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

**UNION PRINTER AND AMERICAN CRAFTSMAN**, the advocate of the organized labor of the country. The best trade paper published in the East. Subscription rates, one year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cts. Warren C. Browne, 12 Chambers street, rooms 9 and 10, New York.

**UNITED STATES PAPER-MAKER**, devoted to the interests of paper-makers. Published monthly; \$2.00 per annum; sample copies, 20 cts. Chas. C. Walden, publisher, 152 Nassau street, New York.

**WESTERN ADVERTISER**, a monthly journal for business men, devoted to advertising interests. Subscription, \$1.00 a year; six months, 50 cts. Gives all that is latest and best in regard to advertising. Advertising rates made known on application. Chas. D. Thompson, editor and proprietor, 312 Karbach Block, Omaha, Neb.

**WILSON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE**, an up-to-date, illustrated technical journal for photographers and process workers. Gives special supplement in every issue devoted to the latest process methods, color reproduction, etc. Every process man should subscribe for 1896. \$3.00 per year. Single (current) number, 30 cts. Sample copy, 10 cts. Edward L. Wilson, 853 Broadway, New York.

**WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW**, published every Friday. A weekly journal for papermakers and engineers. The world's commercial intelligence relating to mill construction, the paper and allied trades. A weekly record of imports at and exports from all United Kingdom ports. The journal for all connected with or interested in paper, wood-pulp, or the chemical and mechanical industries as affecting paper manufacture. £1 per annum, post free to any address in the world. Send for sample copy gratis and post free. W. John Stonhill, editor, publisher and proprietor, 58 Shoe Lane, London.

## Bradley Cover and Poster Designs.



In order to meet the large demand for the work of this artist, THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY has prepared sets of twelve of his Cover and Poster Designs gotten up in two styles, one on fine enameled book paper, for \$1.00, and a limited edition of 100 on handmade, deckle-edged paper, each signed and numbered by Mr. Bradley, for \$3.00. These designs are full size, each on a separate sheet, and both sets are inclosed in appropriate and artistic wrappers, tied with ribbon. If you desire to secure either of these, it will be necessary to place orders at once. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

150 Nassau St., corner Spruce,  
NEW YORK.

INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,  
212-214 Monroe St., CHICAGO.

## Magna Charta Bond Ads.

The complete set of 148 designs submitted in the recent advertisement competition of the Riverside Paper Company can now be obtained in book form. This is a valuable work for the compositor, the apprentice, the advertiser or the writer of advertisements, as it gives many suggestions as to proper display. A 160-page book, 9 x 12 inches in size. Sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents.

THE INLAND PRINTER CO., Publishers,  
150 Nassau Street, 214 Monroe Street,  
corner Spruce, NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE



## NEW Olds' Safety Vapor Engine...

FREE from cams, gears, rock-arms, levers, counter shafts, and two-thirds the usual complications.

THE ONLY self-contained engine; no gasoline connections to make. Bolt engine down, fill with gasoline, and it is ready for business.

Manufactured by—

P. F. OLDS & SON, LANSING, MICH.

(Mention THE INLAND PRINTER.)

No amount of  
**Ingenious Argument**  
is as convincing as a practical  
test—We make photo engravings  
—If you use them—give us a trial  
order—That will demonstrate the  
superiority of our cuts—better than  
a volume of eulogistic language—  
You can have our  
catalogue for the asking—

Philadelphia Photo-Electrotype Co =  
147-49-51 North Tenth St =  
Philadelphia =  
C-W-Beck-Mgr.



# The INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE FIRMS ENUMERATED IN THIS DIRECTORY ARE RELIABLE AND ARE COMMENDED TO THE NOTICE OF ALL CONSUMERS OF PRINTERS' WARES AND MATERIALS.

Insertions in this Directory are charged \$6.00 per year for two lines, and for more than two lines \$2.00 per line additional.

## ADVERTISEMENT WRITERS.

- Bagley, Frank B.**, P. O. Box 91, Philadelphia. Advertising matter written, illustrated and displayed at reasonable rates. Prompt work.
- Goodwin, H. L.**, Phillips, Me. Apt advertising matter written at nominal prices.
- Marston, Geo. W.**, Portsmouth, N. H. Editorial circular and advertisement writer. Six half-columns, \$2.00.
- Wady, Clifton S.**, 27 School street, Boston, Mass. I write illustrated advertising. Correspondence solicited.
- Woolfolk, Chas. A.**, 446 W. Main street, Louisville, Ky. Writes ads. that will make your business grow.
- Zingg, Chas. J.**, Farmington, Me. Ads., booklets and folders that pay.

## BINDERS' MACHINERY.

- Fuller, E. C., & Co.**, 28 Reade street, New York. Stitching and folding machines, etc.
- Hickok, W. O., Manufacturing Company**, Harrisburg, Pa. Complete rulers' outfits—complete binders' outfits.

## BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

- American Strawboard Co.**, 71 and 73 W. Monroe street, Chicago. Bookbinders' supplies.
- Slade, Hipp & Meloy**, 300 Wabash avenue, Chicago. Also paper-box makers' supplies.

## BRASS TYPE FOUNDERS.

- American Type Founders' Co.** See list of branches under Typefounders.
- Missouri Brass Type Foundry Co.**, 1611 S. Jefferson ave., St. Louis, Mo.

## CARDS AND CARDBOARD.

- Collins, A. M., Manufacturing Co.**, 527 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

- American Type Founders' Co.** sells Cottrell Country, Monarch and Paragon presses and Campbell hand cylinder presses.
- Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.**, The, New London, Conn.; New York office, 9 and 10 Tribune building; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.
- Goss Printing Press Co.**, 335-351 Rebecast., near cor. Ashland ave. and Sixteenth st., Chicago.
- Hoe, R., & Co.**, New York. Manufacturers printing presses, electrotype machinery and printing materials.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

- The Lovejoy Company**, 444 and 446 Pearl street, New York.

## ELECTROTYPERS' AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS' WAX.

- American Wax & Paper Mfg. Co.**, 199 Franklin street, New York. Superior to beeswax at one-third the cost.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Blomgren Bros. & Co.**, 175 Monroe st., Chicago. Electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.
- Drach, Chas. A., Electrotype Co.**, corner Pine and Fourth sts. (old Globe-Democrat bldg.), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.
- Heybach-Bush Co.**, Fifth and Main streets, Louisville, Ky. Most complete establishment in the South.
- Juergens Bros. Co.**, 148 to 154 Monroe street, Chicago. Also process engravers.
- Zeese & Sons, A.**, half-tone engravers, zinc etchers, map and wood engravers, electrotypers, 300-306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

## EMBOSSING COMPOSITION.

- Whiteson's** Embossing Composition is the best. For sale everywhere.

## ENGRAVERS.

- Binner Engraving Co.**, zinc etchings, half-tones, wood engravings, color work, 195-207 South Canal street, Chicago.
- Brown-Bierce Co.**, Dayton, Ohio. Engravers by all methods, and electrotypers. Fine mechanical engravings our specialty. Prices low.
- Rainbow, A. W., Company**, 358 Dearborn street, Chicago. Fine wood cuts a specialty.
- Rogers, Murphy & Co.**, high-class wood and process engravers, 318 Dearborn street, Chicago.

## ETCHING ZINC.

- Bruce & Cook**, 186-190 Water st. and 248 Pearl st., New York. Pure etching zinc a specialty.

## FOLDING MACHINES.

- Bennett Folder**,—Rockford Folder Co., Mfrs., Rockford, Ill. Cable address, "Folder."
- Brown Folding Machine Co.**, Erie, Pa. Write for circulars and information.

## INK MANUFACTURERS.

- Ault & Wiborg Co.**, The, Cincinnati and Chicago; Ault & Wiborg, New York.
- Bonnell, J. Harper, Co. (Limited)**, 17 Quincy street, Chicago; Ed Hanff, manager.
- Buffalo Printing Ink Works**, Office and Factory, 10 to 20 Brace street, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Golding & Co.**, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. "Owl" brand fine blacks and colors.
- Johnson, Chas. Eneu, & Co.**, 509 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branches: 529 Commercial street, San Francisco; 45 and 47 Rose street, N. Y.; 99 Harrison street, Chicago.

## INK MANUFACTURERS.

- Levey, Fred'k H., & Co.**, 59 Beekman st., New York. Specialty, brilliant woodcut inks. Chicago Agents, Illinois Typefoundry Co.
- Mather's, Geo., Sons**, 29 Rose street, New York. Book and fine cut and colored inks.
- Morrill, Geo. H., & Co.**, 146 Congress st., Boston; 17 to 27 Vandewater st., New York; 341-343 Dearborn street, Chicago; E. J. Shattuck & Co., 520 Commercial st., San Francisco, Cal.
- Queen City Printing Ink Co., The**, Cincinnati and Chicago.
- Rosen Ink Works**, 66 and 68 John st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 34 and 36 W. Monroe st., Chicago.
- Thalman Printing Ink Co.**, St. Louis and Chicago. Mfrs. job, book and half-tone cut inks.
- The Ullmann & Philpott Mfg. Co.** Office and works, 89 to 95 Merwin st., Cleveland, Ohio.

## JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

- American Type Founders' Co.**, general selling agents for Gally Universal presses.
- Bronson Printers' Machinery and Warehouse Co.**, Manufacturers Old Style Gordon press, 48 and 50 N. Clinton street, Chicago.
- Golding & Co.**, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. Highest World's Fair award for Golding Jobber and Pearl presses.
- Liberty Machine Works, The**, 54 Frankfort st., New York. Sole manufacturers of the new style Noiseless Liberty Press.
- Universal Printing Press**, embossers and paper-box cutting and creasing presses. General selling agents American Typefounders' Co. Address nearest branch, as per list under head of Typefounders.
- Wesol, F., Mfg. Co.**, 11 Spruce st., New York.

## MACHINE KNIVES.

- Coes, Loring, & Co.**, Worcester, Mass. Makers of all kinds of paper and machine knives. Best finish. Oldest firm in the country.
- Simonds, A. A., & Son**, Dayton, Ohio, mfrs. of paper-cutter knives and machine knives.
- White, L. & I. J.**, Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of paper-cutting knives; superior quality.

## MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVING.

- Zeese, A., & Sons**, half-tone engravers, zinc etchers, map and wood engravers, electrotypers, 300-306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

## PAPER-BOX MACHINERY.

- American Type Founders' Co.**, general selling agents for Gally Universal paper-box cutting and creasing presses.

## PAPER CUTTERS.

- American Type Founders' Co.**, cutters of all standard makes on sale at all branches.
- Wesol, F., Mfg. Co.**, 11 Spruce st., New York.



## HALF-TONES

at ~~12~~ <sup>15</sup> Cts. per Square Inch.

WE have been obliged to mark up the price. We are so overrun with orders that we shall only complete what work we now have in hand at 12 cents. While business is good we must charge 15 cents for first-class half-tone plates.

**Boston Engraving AND  
McIndoe Printing Co.**

Correspondence Solicited.

115 Purchase Street,  
Boston, Mass.

## THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY—Continued.

## PAPER-CUTTING KNIVES.

Coes, Loring, & Co., Worcester, Mass. Makers of paper-cutter knives. Best temper, unequaled finish.

Simonds, A. A., & Son, Dayton, Ohio, mfrs. of paper-cutter knives. Scientific tempering.

## PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

Butler, J. W., Paper Co., 212 to 218 Monroe street, Chicago.

Chicago Paper Co., 120 and 122 Franklin st., Chicago. Headquarters for printers' supplies.

Elliot, A. G., & Co., 30 to 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

Illinois Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago. Book, Cover, Document Manila papers, etc.

Kastner & Williams Paper Co., writing, ledger and bond papers, Holyoke, Mass.

Southworth Company, manufacturers of writing and ledger papers, Bankers' Linen, Velum Bond, Mittineague, Mass.

Taylor, Geo. H., & Co., 207 and 209 Monroe st., Chicago. Everything in paper for the stationer, lithographer, printer and publisher.

## PAPER RULING MACHINERY.

Piper, E. J., 44 Hampden st., Springfield, Mass. Improved ruling machines.

## PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago. Photo, half-tone and wood engraving.

Crosscup & West Engraving Co., The, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Engraving of a high order.

Illinois Engraving Co., 350 Dearborn st., Chicago. Engraving by all processes.

Maurice Joyce Engraving Co., 414 Eleventh street, N. W., Washington, D. C., unexcelled half-tone and line engraving.

Post-Express Printing Co., Rochester, N. Y. Superior half-tones and zinc etching.

Sanders Engraving Co., 400 and 402 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo. Photo-engravers.

Zeese, A., & Sons, half-tone engravers, zinc etchers, map and wood engravers, electrotypers, 300-306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

## PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' ELECTRIC LAMPS.

Coit, J. B., & Co., 115-117 Nassau st., New York. Mfrs. of self-focusing arc electric lamps. Acknowledged by well-known firms to be the best.

## PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' AND ELECTRO-TYPERS' MACHINERY.

New York Steel & Copper Plate Co., 171 Wall-about st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Copper for half-tone.

Royle, John, & Sons, Essex and Straight streets, Paterson, N. J. Routing machines, routing cutters, saw tables, shoot planes, etc.

## PRINTERS.

Darrow, P. C., Ptg. Co., 401 Pontiac bldg., Chicago. Superior color work and designing.

## PRINTERS' MACHINERY.

James, Geo. C., & Co., manufacturers and dealers, 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

American Type Founders' Co., "everything for the printer."

Bronson Printers' Machinery and Warehouse Co., new and secondhand machinery and supplies, 48 and 50 N. Clinton street, Chicago.

## PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

Dodson Printers' Supply Company, Atlanta, Ga. Largest stock in the South. Lowest prices.

Gehlert, Louis, printers' and stereotypers' blankets, 204 E. Eighteenth street, New York.

Graham, E. K., & Co., 516 Commerce street, Philadelphia. New and secondhand machinery and supplies.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., Two Rivers, Wis. Mfrs. of cases, stands, cabinets and all printers' wood goods.

Mexican Printers' Supply Agency, Ed. M. Vargas & Co., proprietors, P. O. box 34, Yrapuato, Gto., Mexico. Importers of all kinds of printers' machinery and materials. American manufacturers who want first-class representation in Mexico are requested to send us their catalogues, special price lists with discounts, etc.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, patent steel furniture, etc. Dealers in metal type and machinery.

Pease, P. S., & Co., 115 Jefferson ave., Detroit, Mich. Type, paper, ink, printers' supplies.

Rowell, Robert, Third avenue and Market st., Louisville, Ky. Outfits furnished complete.

Simons, S., & Co., 13-27 N. Elizabeth st., Chicago. Make cabinets, cases, galleys, and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make bookbinders' boards and engravers' wood. Send for our illustrated catalogue.

Washington Typefoundry, N. Bunch, proprietor, 314-316 8th street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Wells, Heber, 157 William street, New York. "Strong slat" cases, cabinets and stands.

Wesell, P., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

## PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Andrew van Bibber & Co., Sixth and Vine sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bendernagel & Co., 521 Minor st., Philadelphia. Gelatin and lithographers' rollers.

Bingham Brothers Company, 49-51 Rose street, New York. Also padding glues.

Bingham & Runge, 12 to 18 Frankfort st., Cleveland, Ohio. Printers' rollers and composition.

Birchard, C. H., & Co., 634 Filbert st., Philadelphia, Pa. Out of town orders promptly attended to.

Godfrey & Co., printers' rollers and roller composition, Philadelphia, Pa. Established 1865.

Hart & Zugelder, 117 N. Water street, Rochester, N. Y. Padding glue.

Osgood, J. H., & Co., 100 Milk st., Boston, Mass. Best "Patent" and "Old Style" composition.

Stahlbrodt, Edw. A., 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. Roller composition and flour paste.

Wild & Stevens, 148 Congress street, Boston, Mass. Improved Standard and Anglo-American compositions.

## PRINTERS' WAREHOUSES.

Graham, L., & Son, 44-46 Baronne street, New Orleans, La. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

Heybach-Bush Co., Fifth and Main sts., Louisville, Ky. Everything for printers.

## STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

Lloyd, Geo. E., & Company (Incorporated), electrotype, stereotype and electrical machinery of all kinds. Telephone, 403. Corner Canal and Jackson streets, Chicago. Send for catalogue.

## TYPEFOUNDERS.

American Type Founders' Co., sole makers in United States of copper alloy type, self-spacing type, music type, Greek type. Greatest output, completest selection, most original designs. For sale at following branches:

Boston, 150 Congress st.  
New York, Rose and Duane sts.  
Philadelphia, 606-614 Sansom st.  
Baltimore, Frederick and Water sts.  
Buffalo, 83 Elliott st.  
Pittsburgh, 323 Third ave.  
Cleveland, 239 St. Clair st.  
Cincinnati, 7 Longworth st.  
Chicago, 139-141 Monroe st.  
Milwaukee, 89 Huron st.  
St. Louis, Fourth and Elm sts.  
Minneapolis, 24-26 First st., South.  
Kansas City, 533 Delaware st.  
Omaha, 1118 Howard st.  
Denver, 1616 Blake st.  
Portland, Second and Stark sts.  
San Francisco, 405 Sansome st.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 183 to 187 Monroe st., Chicago. Superior copper-mixed type on the point system. All kinds of printing materials.

Bruce's, Geo., Son & Co., 13 Chambers street, New York.

Crescent Type Foundry, 349 and 351 Dearborn street, Chicago, typefounders and dealers in printers' supplies. Brass rules a specialty. Everything on "standard line."

Dominion Typefoundry Co., 780 Craig street, Montreal, Canada. Manufacturers of the celebrated Excelsior Hard Metal Type, and dealers in everything for the printer.

Farmer, A. D., & Son Typefoundry Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 111-113 Quincy street, Chicago.

Graham, John, typefounder, 451 Belden avenue, Chicago. Send for specimen sheet.

Hansen, H. C., typefounder and printers' supplies, 24-26 Hawley street, Boston, Mass.

Inland Type Foundry, 217 and 219 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

Newton Copper-faced Type Co., 14 Frankfort st., New York. Estimating cost deduct quads.

Pacific States Type Foundry, San Francisco, Cal. All printers' supplies.

Standard Typefoundry, 200 Clark st., Chicago. Agents Inland and Keystone Typefoundries.

Toronto Typefoundry, most complete printers' supply house in Canada.

## WOOD TYPE.

American Type Founders' Co. carry in stock most complete stock of wood type in the world.

American Wood Type Co., South Windham Conn. Send for catalogue.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., Two Rivers, Wis. Manufacturers of wood type, borders, ornaments, wood rule, etc.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Wood type unexcelled for finish. Wood rule, borders, reglet, furniture and all wood goods.

Wells, Heber, 157 William street, New York. New specimen book of beautiful faces.

**JURGEN'S BROS. & Co.**  
Engravers  
and  
Copper Half-Tone  
and Zinc Etchers.  
Special Designs and Drawings furnished—  
Phone Main 1576  
148-154 MONROE ST. Chicago.  
Electrotypers and Stereotypers

# NOW READY!

## THE POPULAR EDITION OF

# THE PEOPLE'S BIBLE HISTORY

PREPARED BY THE FOLLOWING EMINENT AUTHORS:

RT. HON. WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE, M. P., Chester, England.  
 REV. A. H. SAYCE, Queen's College, Oxford, England.  
 REV. SAMUEL IVES CURTISS, D. D., Chicago, Illinois.  
 REV. FREDERIC W. FARRAR, D. D., F. R. S., London, Eng.  
 REV. ELMER H. CAPEN, D. D., Tufts College, Somerville, Mass.  
 REV. FRANK W. GUNSAULUS, D. D., Chicago, Illinois.  
 REV. GEORGE F. PENTECOST, D. D., London, England.  
 REV. R. S. MAC ARTHUR, D. D., New York City, New York.  
 REV. MARTYN SUMMERBELL, D. D., Lewiston, Maine.

REV. FRANK M. BRISTOL, D. D., Evanston, Illinois.  
 REV. W. T. MOORE, LL.D., London, England.  
 REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D. D., Boston, Mass.  
 REV. JOSEPH AGAR BEET, D. D., Richmond, England.  
 REV. C. R. GREGORY, PH.D., D.Th., LL.D., Leipzig, Germany.  
 REV. WILLIAM CLEAVER WILKINSON, D. D., Chicago, Ill.  
 REV. SAMUEL HART, D. D., Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.  
 REV. J. MONRO GIBSON, D. D., London, England.  
 REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER, LL.D., Boston, Massachusetts.

*Illustrated by artists and engravers whose names typify the highest standard of human genius and achievement.*

THE MOST VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE LITERATURE OF THE WORLD SINCE THE PRODUCTION OF THE BIBLE.

*The great work of the Great Thinkers, Famous Orators, Renowned Scholars, Wise Writers and Investigators of the Nineteenth Century.*



THE CROWNING OF QUEEN ESTHER.

---

### THE OCTAVO OR POPULAR EDITION

Contains 950 pages, 57 full-page illustrations and 7 colored maps. Three styles of binding—cloth, half levant and full levant.

---



---

### THE QUARTO OR EDITION DE LUXE

Contains same text in larger type; 1,280 pages, 200 full-page illustrations and numerous maps. Full levant. In one volume, or in two separate volumes.

---

*Send for circular giving full particulars. Agents wanted everywhere.  
 Liberal commissions allowed.*

## THE BEST SELLING BOOK OF THE CENTURY!

---

### THE HENRY O. SHEPARD COMPANY,

PUBLISHERS,

---

..... 212-214 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.



# Paper Stock Estimating Simplified

**Sample  
...page**

The tables range from  
3 to 25 cents,  
covering all weights  
and prices of paper  
per 1,000 sheets.



**DIVIDE**  
any of these prices by  
the number you cut  
out of a sheet and you  
get the cost per 1,000  
of the size you cut.

**MULTIPLY**  
any number of sheets  
by these prices and  
you get the exact cost  
by cutting off the  
last three figures to the  
right,  
the thousandths of  
a cent.

## PRICES 1,000 WHOLE SHEETS PAPER.

3 Cents to 3 3/8 Cents per Pound.

400 Sheets to the Ream. Deduct 4 per cent. for 500 Sheets to Ream.

Weight Pounds	3	3 1/4	3 1/2	3 3/4	3 1/2	3 3/4	3 1/2	3 3/4
10	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
11	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
12	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
13	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
14	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
15	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
16	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
17	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
18	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
19	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
20	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
21	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
22	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
23	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
24	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
25	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
26	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
27	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
28	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
29	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
30	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
31	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
32	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
33	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
34	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
35	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
36	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
37	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
38	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
39	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
40	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
41	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
42	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
43	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
44	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
45	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
46	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
47	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
48	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
49	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
50	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
51	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
52	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
53	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
54	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
55	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
56	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
57	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
58	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
59	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
60	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
61	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
62	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
63	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
64	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
65	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
66	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
67	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
68	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
69	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
70	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
71	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
72	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
73	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
74	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
75	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
76	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
77	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
78	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
79	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
80	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
81	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
82	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
83	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
84	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
85	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
86	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
87	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
88	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
89	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
90	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
91	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
92	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
93	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
94	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
95	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
96	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
97	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
98	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
99	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
100	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03

THE MOST USEFUL BOOK FOR USERS OF PAPER  
EVER PUBLISHED.

It will aid in making estimates quickly and accurately without having to find out the quantity of paper required.

It gives the cost of 1,000 sheets of paper at almost any weight and price per pound.

The prices divided by one thousand and expressed as fractions, give the cost of a single sheet. Divided by ten they give the price of 100 sheets, and they can be manipulated in many other ways, such as halves, quarters and eighths of a thousand.

It will aid in checking paper dealers' bills, as well as aid dealers in selling goods, saving time and figures to both.

It is figured on a basis of 480 sheets to the ream, and as the difference between 480 and 500 sheets is only 4 per cent, it does not matter whether paper is figured on a 480 or 500 sheet basis in making an estimate for small quantities, the difference is so trifling.

It is printed in good plain type, on ledger paper, substantially bound in flexible leather, indexed on the side for ready reference, with memorandum pages on the left of each price page for the making of special prices of goods that you use exclusively, so that it will be a complete price list of paper for all purposes.

The work has occupied much time and required the expenditure of great labor in correctly calculating these prices. They are figured in cents and thousandths of a cent, and vary one-eighth of a cent a pound on every weight, ranging from 63 cents to \$80.85 per one thousand sheets, making a total of **11,040 prices**, which will **always remain the same**, no matter what the market changes may be. No printer, stationer, bookbinder, lithographer, paper dealer or other persons buying, selling, or using paper should be without one.

Sent post-paid on receipt of \$5.00, by

**The Inland Printer Co.**

150 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

212-214 Monroe St., CHICAGO.

## The Cost of Printing

By F. W. BALTES.

This book presents a system of accounting which has been in successful operation for ten years, is suitable for large or small printing offices, and is a safeguard against omissions, errors and losses. Its use makes it absolutely certain that no work can pass through the office without being charged, and its actual cost in all details shown. The forms of Job Book, Job Ticket, Time Ticket, combined Journal and Cash Book, and Job Ledger, have been perfected by practical experience, and are

**Simple, Comprehensive and Practical.**

The tables published show how completely the system works, and furnish statistics of inestimable value to any employing printer. They show that printing, like other manufacturing pursuits, may be reduced to a science, and the actual cost of production ascertained. A number of pages are devoted to notes and pointers on printing, giving many useful hints of service to both employer and employee. Specimens of printing are shown, with prices on each in quantities. The principal items of everyday commercial printing are shown in the price list. By this system any printer of moderate experience should be able to quote uniform and fair prices on all kinds of work. Its use

**Saves Time, Avoids Error, Insures Accuracy.**

The book contains 74 pages, 6 1/4 by 10 inches, printed on 28 by 42 100-lb. S. & S. C. book paper, bound in full cloth, and will be sent prepaid on receipt of price, \$1.50. The contents are covered by copyright, but free use of all forms is given cheerfully to purchasers, with a view of encouraging their use and benefiting the craft.

For Sale by **THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,**

212-214 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

150 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

Every Proprietor Should Have One.

Mr. F. B. Berry, manager Cleveland Type Foundry, says: "We have just sold the last of the books sent us, and would suggest that you send us more. We honestly believe that you have a book which every proprietor would buy, if only it could be called to his attention."

# Dexter Folder Co. Change of Address in New York.

FACTORY, - - - PEARL RIVER, N. Y.  
CHICAGO BRANCH, 315 DEARBORN STREET.  
BOSTON BRANCH, 149 CONGRESS STREET.

New York MAIN OFFICE, SPACIOUS WAREHOUSES  
AND MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT, 97-101 Reade Street.

THE FINEST WORK  
OF THE KIND  
IN THE WORLD.

## The Color Printer

BY J. F. EARHART.

..... **C**AN now be purchased by the craft at a considerable reduction from its original price. The enormous expense of producing this work at first precluded the possibility of its being sold at less than \$15.00, the original price, but owing to the dull times it has been decided to sacrifice the work in order to dispose of the copies yet remaining unsold. It is probable that no second edition of *The Color Printer* will ever be attempted, and no book of the kind will for a long time, at least, be planned and carried to completion. Therefore this is a rare opportunity for those wishing to purchase one of these works on color printing. It is a veritable work of art, size being 8¼ by 10½ inches, 137 pages of type matter, 90 color plates in two to twenty colors each, handsomely bound in cloth, stamped in gold and four colors. To produce a limited edition of this work required 625 different forms and 1,625,000 impressions. The book contains 166 colors, hues, tints and shades, produced by mixtures of two colors each, with proportions printed below each. To use colors intelligently and effectively every printer and pressman should have one of these books. Price, postpaid, \$10.00. Address all orders to

Send 6 cents for a 15-page book of specimen sheets  
of this work of art.

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

212-214 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

### Did you ever



**Want** to show a customer the effect of a certain colored ink without pulling press proofs?

**Want** to know how colored ink would look on colored paper?

**Want** to know what shade a colored ink would produce when printed over another color?

**Want** to know *anything* about the appearance of colored inks, singly or in combination, on white or colored paper?

Any of these questions could have been quickly and satisfactorily answered by a reference to . . .

## White's Multi-Color Chart

which contains samples printed with six different colors of ink, so arranged that the effect of each singly, as well as in combination with each or all of the others, is shown on seventy-three different kinds and shades of papers, thirty-two different effects being shown on each. The sizes and weights of each sample of paper are given, as is also the price of each color of ink used, and the order in which printed.

In order to bring this unique and useful publication within reach of everyone, the price has been

**Reduced to 80 cents** per copy,  
postpaid.

Send orders to **THE INLAND PRINTER CO.**

212-214 Monroe Street, CHICAGO,  
150 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

### SPECIAL OFFER.....

We will mail one of these books free of charge, as a premium, to anyone whose name is now on our subscription list who will send us the name of a new yearly subscriber, together with \$2.00. See your friends *now*, induce them to subscribe, and secure one of these books.

# UTILITIES AND TEXT-BOOKS FOR PRINTERS.

The following books and other articles are on sale by The Inland Printer Company, Chicago and New York, and can be had by remitting amount named under each. Look over the list. You will see a number of things you ought to have:

## THE PRINTER'S ART.

**A** TEXT-BOOK and book of specimens for printers' use, by A. A. Stewart, Salem, Mass. From every place where this work has circulated expressions have come concerning its value, both as an example of fine printing and as a practical instructor in art. It is a publication that we can commend for its practicability and good taste and its suggestiveness to the printer. 113 pages, 6 by 8 inches, oblong. Price, postpaid, \$1.00.

**ADVERTISEMENT COMPOSITION, COMMENT AND CRITICISM.**  
**B** EING a reproduction of sixty-eight specimens of advertisement composition, submitted in a prize contest, together with the criticisms and comments of judges of award and others. A book for the apprentice or the journeyman. 80 pages, postpaid, 25 cents.

## TEMPORARY BINDERS FOR THE INLAND PRINTER.

**W** E can now supply binders for THE INLAND PRINTER intended to hold the magazine from month to month as the numbers are received. These covers are substantially made of cloth, under the patents of the National Binder Company, of Boston, with steel strips to hold six numbers, the front cover being neatly stamped with the name of the magazine. Just the thing for preserving your numbers until ready for binding. Price, postpaid to any address in the United States or Canada, \$1.

## THE COLOR PRINTER.

**T** HE standard work on color printing in America. By J. F. Earhart. A veritable work of art. 8½ by 10½ inches, 137 pages of type matter, 90 color plates in two to twenty colors each, handsomely bound in cloth, stamped in gold and four colors. To produce a limited edition of this work required 625 different forms and 1,625,000 impressions. Book contains 166 colors, hues, tints and shades, produced by mixtures of two colors each, with proportions printed below each. To use colors intelligently and effectively every printer and pressman should have one of these books. The limited edition will soon be exhausted. By special arrangement we are enabled to offer this work (the price of which was \$15) at the special low rate of \$10, postpaid. Orders must be sent through us.

## MAGNA CHARTA BOND ADS.

**T** HIS is a complete set of 148 designs submitted in the recent advertisement competition of the Riverside Paper Company in book form, and is a valuable work for the compositor, the apprentice, the advertiser or the writer of advertisements, as it gives many suggestions as to proper display. A 160-page book, 9 x 12 inches in size. Gold embossed cover. Sent by express, prepaid, to any address on receipt of 50 cents.

## STEPS INTO JOURNALISM.

**B** Y Edwin L. Shuman, of the Chicago Journal staff. This book treats of newspaper work as a more or less exact science, and lays down its laws in an informal way for beginners, local correspondents and reporters who do not already know it all. Its chapters include "Evolution of the Press," "Plan of a Newspaper Article," "A Day with a Reporter," "Interviewing and News-gathering," "Getting a Start as Correspondent," "Methods of the Editorial Room," "Writing a Special" and "Women in Newspaper Work." Cloth bound, 230 pp., postpaid, \$1.25.

## REDUCING GLASSES.

**E** VERY printer, artist and photo-engraver should have a reducing glass by which to examine pen drawings. By the use of these glasses you can tell just how your drawing will look when reduced and be enabled to tell how much reduction it will stand. Price, unmounted, securely packed in box, by mail, 35 cents.

## EVERYBODY'S POCKET DICTIONARY.

**C** ONTAINS 33,000 words, the pronunciation, syllable divisions, part of speech, capitalization, participles and definitions being given. It is an invaluable companion to everybody who has occasion to talk, read or write. This book is not a "speller," made hastily only to sell; but is an accurate and complete dictionary. Especially valuable to every editor, printer, pressman, student and stenographer, and worth ten times its cost to anybody. Size, 2½ by 3½ inches. Leather, indexed, 50 cents; cloth, not indexed, 25 cents.

## VIEWS IN THE PRINTERS' HOME.

**A** LL printers take an interest in the Home which has been established at Colorado Springs for the benefit of sick and disabled members of the craft. Many have read of it, but have not been able to visit the institution. The next best thing is to have correct photographic views of the various rooms. These are genuine photographs mounted on cardboard, 8 by 10 inches, not half-tone prints. Thirteen views, postpaid, \$1.50.

## GOODWIN'S MANUAL OF BOOKKEEPING.

**W** ITH this work you can learn bookkeeping at home, within 100 hours' study, without the aid of a teacher. The best book of the kind published. Practical; up-to-date; written by an expert. Size, 7¼ x 10¼, 293 pages, printed in red and black, richly bound in cloth. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, \$3.

## THE ETIQUETTE OF CARDS AND STATIONERY.

**T** HE average person is prone to forget the forms that usage demands should be observed in visiting cards, invitation cards, wedding announcements, death notices, etc. To be able to place in the hands of inquirers a neat code of rules answering all questions, saves much time, and secures orders for work. "The Etiquette of Cards" fills all requirements of this nature. No printer doing society printing should neglect securing this convenient and handsome work, which also includes the sentiments of flowers and jewels. 95 pages, 4¼ by 6¼ inches. Silver embossed cloth cover. Price, 50 cents.

## DESIGNS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR JOBWORK.

**A** fifty-page pamphlet, 6 by 9 inches, with handsome cover, giving 86 designs for job composition taken from *The British Printer*. Its pages are printed in browns, olives and greens; all of the designs shown being given in one color as suggestions or key forms for colored work or to be used separately. British composition varies considerably from work in America, and printers here can gain ideas which can be worked over and used to advantage. Printed in fine style by Raithby, Lawrence & Co., Ltd. Price, 50 cents, postpaid.

## COMPOUNDING OF ENGLISH WORDS.

**W** HEN and why joining or separation is preferable, with concise rules and alphabetical lists, by F. Horace Teall. Contains 224 pages, substantially bound in cloth, size 5 by 7 inches. The work is a most useful one for authors, printers, teachers, telegraphers, stenographers and all who care for the correct writing of English. Price, \$1.25.

## MACKELLAR'S AMERICAN PRINTER.

**T** HIS is a standard work and should be in the hands of all printers who desire to excel in their art. It contains practical directions for managing all departments of the printing office, as well as complete instructions for apprentices. It gives several useful tables, numerous schemes for imposing forms in every variety, hints to authors, etc. Revised and enlarged, 384 pages, bound in cloth, price \$2; by mail, \$2.12.

## WHITE'S MULTI-COLOR CHART.

**T** HIS book contains seventy-three specimens of cover papers of various colors, shades and qualities, on which are printed six colors of ink—black, yellow, red, blue and brown—colors most generally in use. Each page shows how each color of ink would look on that particular paper, and also how the various colors look in combination. Of great value to the printer who desires to show his customers the effect of a certain color of ink without the trouble of proving up the job. Price, 80 cents.

## NICHOLS' PERFECT ORDER AND RECORD BOOK.

**T** HIS is one of the most useful record books for printers running offices of moderate size, that has ever been published. It serves both as an order book and a journal, no journalizing being necessary, making a short method of bookkeeping. By using this book you can learn at a glance whether orders are complete, what their cost is and if they have been posted. Once entered in this book, it is impossible to omit charging an order. Size of book, 9 by 12 inches; capacity, 3,000 orders. Price, \$3.

## BOOK OF INSTRUCTION IN METAL ENGRAVING.

**T** HIS work gives full information in regard to gold and silver marking. It is intended more particularly for apprentices, and gives copies, script, alphabets, Old English text, monograms, ciphers, inscriptions, etc. Shows how to learn engraving of this kind, the kind of tools to use and how to use them, with full instructions and illustrations. Also gives a synopsis of the different branches and general information on engraving. Forty-eight pages. Price by mail, postpaid, 40 cents.

## VEST POCKET MANUAL OF PRINTING.

**T** HE INLAND PRINTER's Vest Pocket Manual of Printing, just issued, is indispensable to everyone interested in the printing trade. A compilation of the most valuable tables of reference arranged in convenient form, together with a practical and up-to-date treatise on punctuation and capitalization, with definitions of bookbinders' terms, and a series of complete and accurate diagrams of imposition. Size, 2½ by 5½ inches, 86 pages. Leather, 50 cents. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

## PENTATEUCH OF PRINTING.

**"T** HE Pentateuch of Printing," written with simplicity and profusely illustrated with portraits, specimens of early typography, and pictures of the printers' materials and processes, is an admirable volume for every printer, or for those entering upon the practice of the art. This great work has been reduced from the original price of \$4.50. Crown quarto, cloth, gilt top. Mailed on receipt of \$2.50.

## LEFFINGWELL'S RULES OF ORDER.

**D** EFFINGWELL'S Manual and Rules of Order for Parliamentary Debate is a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, giving points that every presiding officer and every member of any organization should know. Compiled from the best authorities; condensed; simplified; tells what may and what may not be done pending any question in debate. Price 10 cents, postpaid.

## DE MONTFORT PRESS SPECIMENS.

**T** O keep in touch with the progress being made in England in typography and presswork, American printers and pressmen should purchase a copy of "Specimens from the De Montfort Press," a magnificently printed specimen book, 9 by 11 inches in size, bound in flexible cloth, containing 50 sheets of artistically executed samples of typographic art, color printing and engraving. This work is a valuable one for the compositor and the pressman, giving, as it does, such a variety of designs for ball programs, invitations, business cards, letter-heads, menus and other classes of job work, printed in colors, and with an index giving description of each job, the colors used, and how obtained. Specimens of half-tone color work by various processes are given. Price, postpaid, \$1.10.

## PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

**B** Y Carl Schraubstadter, Jr., gives clear and concise directions for producing engravings by modern methods of photo-engraving, and accurate directions for following the best processes for making cuts—both in line and half-tone. Accurate formulas and directions are given for compounding all the preparations used. The author has endeavored to put all useful facts in such shape as to be easily understood, and to enable the beginner to avoid mistakes. Bound in cloth, with numerous diagrams, and provided with a copious index. Price, postpaid, \$3.00.

## THE COST OF PRINTING

**B** Y F. W. Baltes. In this work the author presents a system which has been in successful operation during the past ten years, and is adapted to large and small printing offices. It is a safeguard against omissions, errors and losses, as it is absolutely certain that no work can pass through the office without being charged, and its cost shown. Price, prepaid, \$2.00.

## STEREOTYPING.

**B** Y C. S. Partridge, Superintendent of Stereotyping for A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company. This is the only book devoted exclusively to Papier-Maché Stereotyping which has ever been published, and is an exhaustive treatise of the subject, containing detailed descriptions of all the best methods of work in present use, including Cold Process, instructions for operating the Rolling Machine, Paste Recipes, Metal Formulas, Hints for the Protection of Type, Suggestions for the Operating and Care of Machinery, Instructions for Grinding Tools, and a complete list of unexpired patents pertaining to Stereotyping Methods and Machinery, including number of patent, date of issue and name of inventor. 50 illustrations. Price, postpaid, \$1.50.





The  
Inland Printer



## Vest Pocket Manual of Printing



### ... A Convenient Reference Book

FOR EMPLOYING PRINTERS, PRESSMEN, COMPOSITORS, NEWSPAPER MEN, WRITERS, and anyone having occasion to deal with matters relating to printing, proofreading or book-making. Containing rules of punctuation and capitalization, valuable tables, and a complete and accurate series of diagrams of imposition.

The topics touched upon include "style" in composition, marked proof, corrected proof, proofreader's marks, make-up of a book, imposition and sizes of books, sizes of the untrimmed leaf, type standard, number of words in a square inch, relative sizes of type, explanation of the point system, weight of leads required for any work, number of leads to the pound, how to print consecutive numbers, how to prevent coated paper from peeling, engraving and illustrating, definitions of the principal technical terms used in fine bookbinding, relative values of bindings, directions for securing copyright, correct sizes of flat writing papers, sizes of ruled papers, regular envelope sizes, standard sizes of newspapers, leads for newspapers, and newspaper measurement.

**86** PAGES, vest pocket size, bound in flexible leather.

Postpaid, 50 cents.

FOR SALE BY  
ALL TYPE FOUNDRIES AND  
DEALERS IN  
PRINTERS' MACHINERY, OR  
SENT ON RECEIPT OF PRICE  
BY THE PUBLISHERS.

**The Inland Printer Co.**

212-214 MONROE ST.,  
CHICAGO.

NEW YORK OFFICE:  
150 Nassau Street.

THE ONLY COMPLETE AND AUTHENTIC  
WORK ON THE SUBJECT EVER PUBLISHED.



# "Presswork."

By WM. J. KELLY.

A Manual of Practice for  
Printing Pressmen and  
Pressroom Apprentices.

This work is a comprehensive treatise on presswork, including the various methods of making ready forms on cylinder and bed and platen presses, half-tone work, cutting overlays, etc. Its chapters include:

Amending the Make-up of Tympan.  
Applying Underlays, Methods of.  
Arrangements for Dampening Draw-sheets.  
Art Presses, Packing for.  
Avoid Defective Overlaying.  
Bearers.  
Care of Rollers, The.  
Completion of the Tympan.  
Composition Rollers.  
Country Presses, Remodeling the Packing of.  
Covering up the Overlays.  
Cylinder Bands, The.  
Cylinder, Packing the.  
Detail on Marked-out Sheet.  
Different Depths of Tympan Space.  
Different Kinds of Work, Tympan for.  
Feed Board, The.  
Feed Guides and Grippers.  
Felt Blanket Packing.  
Forms, Test the Make-up and Registry of.  
Hand Press, At.  
Hand Press, Preparing the.  
Hard Packing, Fastening the.  
Imposition of Forms, Margins, etc.  
Impression.  
Impression Screws.

Ink Fountain, The.  
Inks, Black.  
Inks, Blue and Yellow.  
Inks, Red.  
Kind of Paper Suitable for Overlays.  
Make-ready, Allowance Sheets for.  
Make-ready Sheets, Numbers of.  
Make-ready Sheets of Paper.  
Making Overlays, Preparations Necessary to.  
Making Ready, What is Meant by.  
Margins, Forms, Imposition of, etc.  
Modifications in Hard Packing.  
Necessities of Overlaying.  
Newspaper Work, Tympan for.  
Old and New Kinds of Composition.  
Opinions on Overlaying Compared.  
Overlay, Grouping, Different Systems of.  
Overlay Paper, Knife, Paste, etc.  
Overlay, What is an.  
Overlaying, Avoid Defective.  
Overlaying, Preliminaries to.  
Overlaying, Various Methods of.  
Overlaying, Wise Considerations Previous to.  
Overlays, Allowance for.  
Overlays, Where to Fasten on the.  
Packing with Rubber and Paper.

Packing with Soft Paper.  
Papers, Inks and Rollers.  
Plates and Short Runs.  
Plates, Thick and Thin.  
Poster Work, Tympan for.  
Ready for the Mark-out Sheet.  
Reasons for Underlaying.  
Rollers, Printing.  
Rollers, Setting the.  
Rollers, Washing.  
Screws, Impression.  
Solid Hard Packed Tympan, The.  
Test the Make-up and Registry of Forms.  
Tympan for Quick Jobwork.  
Tympan, The Solid Hard Packed.  
Tympan for Illustrated Jobwork.  
Tympan for Magazine and Book Work.  
Tympan for Platen Job Presses.  
Tympan, Proper Height of, for Printing.  
Underlay Cut-out, The.  
Underlay Material.  
Underlaying Small and Large Sections.  
Underlays, Extending.  
Universal Joint, Star-wheel, Bed Rack and Shoes, The.  
Useful Hints, A Summary of.

Reprinted from a series of articles which appeared in THE INLAND PRINTER, carefully revised and corrected by the author. Bound in cloth; 96 pp.; postpaid, \$1.50. For sale by all typefoundries and dealers in printers' materials, or by

NEW YORK OFFICE:  
150 Nassau Street.

THE INLAND PRINTER CO., 212-214 Monroe St., Chicago.

# The Pentateuch of Printing.

WILLIAM BLADES' GREAT WORK should have a purchaser in every present-day printer and book-lover. With the return to the styles of the earlier printers, the attention of the printing craft is directed more and more to the history of printing. "THE PENTATEUCH" needs careful and appreciative reading. Of it the *Boston Transcript* has said: "This unique volume deals with the history and evolution of

printing as the Pentateuch of the scriptures deals with various stages and conditions of the human race. The book is beautifully printed with reproductions of ancient types, vignettes, head and tail pieces."

The work contains no less than fifty-nine illustrations. The laws and observances in making a book are contained in the chapter entitled "Leviticus," and in all the departments the quaint scriptural analogy is carried out.

The late Talbot B. Reed, the renowned bibliophile, was the editor of the work.

"Book-lovers can hardly fail to appreciate this simple, clear, attractive and unconventional sketch of the art of printing."—*The Speaker*, London.

"The illustrations have the attractions not only of appropriateness and good execution, but also of rarity. It should be added that the work has been edited by Mr. Talbot B. Reed, who, besides putting its author's manuscript into shape, has prefixed to it an interesting biographical sketch of the bibliographer."—*The Scotsman*, Edinburgh.

"The book is full of curious and interesting details."—*The Daily News*, London.

"It is a sign of an increasing interest of the West in bibliography. 'The Pentateuch of Printing,' written with simplicity and profusely illustrated with portraits, specimens of early typography, and the pictures of the printer's materials and processes, is an admirable volume for those entering upon the practice of 'the art preservative of all arts.'"—*The Literary World*, Boston.

## At a Great Reduction...

By special arrangement with the publishers, THE INLAND PRINTER is enabled to offer this valuable work to its readers at a remarkable reduction. ORIGINAL PRICE—Crown Quarto, cloth, gilt top, \$4.50. Mailed, postpaid, on receipt of \$2.50, by

NEW YORK OFFICE:  
150 Nassau Street.

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.

212-214 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

# The Inland Gnomes.

THESE AND NUMEROUS OTHER CUTS FOR SALE BY

The Inland Printer Co. are contained in new catalogue—just issued—which will be sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps to cover postage and handling.

Drawn especially for  
THE INLAND PRINTER  
by W. W. Denslow.  
Copyright, 1894,  
by The Inland Printer Co.,  
Chicago.



G 1.



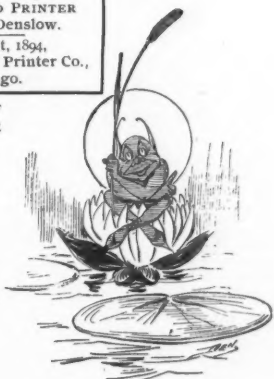
G 2.



G 3.



G 4.



G 5.



G 6.



G 7.



G 8.



G 9.



G 10.

PRICE, POSTPAID, 60 CTS. EACH. ORDER BY NUMBER.



# BYRON WESTON CO.

Are now making  
a very superior line of

## FOLIOS

WHITE AND BLUE,  
LAID AND WOVE,

In the following Sizes and Weights:



17 x 22—20, 22, 24 and 28 lb.

19 x 24—24 and 28 lb.

For Correspondence,

Insurance Policies,

Legal Blanks and general

Mercantile Purposes,

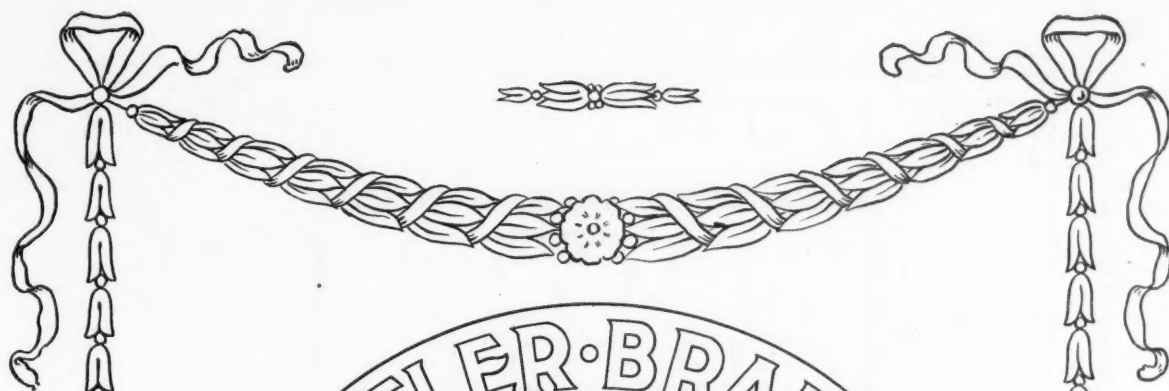
MILLS AT  
DALTON, MASS.

THESE PAPERS ARE UNEQUALED.

### INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
American Paper Co..... 215	Fairfield Paper Co..... 144	Philadelphia Photo-Electro Co..... 231
American Steel and Copper Plate Co..... 229	Farmer, A. D., & Son Typefoundry Co..... 146, 151	Photo-Chromotype Engraving Co..... 229
American Straw Board Co..... 229	Franklin Engraving & Electrotyping Co..... 155	Pope, A. W., & Co..... 151
American Type Founders' Co..... 136, 158, 216, 217	Franks, Harry..... 229	Prouty, George W., Co..... 140
Anthony, E. & H. T., & Co..... 143	Fuller, E. C., & Co..... 218	Queen City Printing Ink Co..... 226
Arabol Manufacturing Co..... 147	Gane Bros. & Co..... 223	Representative Trade Journals..... 230
Ault & Wiborg Co., The..... Insert	General Electric Co..... 215	Riverside Paper Co..... 135
Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.. 156	Goes Lithographing Co..... 152	Roberts, H. L., & Co..... 214
Baltimore Engraving Co..... 229	Grand Rapids Engraving Co..... 138	Rockford Folder Co..... 147
Barnhart Bros. & Spindler..... 160	Hamilton Manufacturing Co..... 159	Royle, John, & Sons..... 142
Bates Manufacturing Co..... 214	Hano, Philip, & Co..... 229	Sanders Engraving Co..... 142
Benedict, Geo. H., & Co..... 227	Hoke Engraving Plate Co..... 153	Scientific American..... 228
Bingham's (Sam'l) Son Mfg. Co..... 219	Hough, Franklin H..... 214	Scott, Walter, & Co..... 153
Binner Engraving Co..... 143	Howard Iron Works..... 158	Seybold Machine Co..... 149
Blanchard & Watts Engraving Co..... 228	Illinois Paper Co..... 151	Shepard, The Henry O., Co..... 234
Blomgren Bros. & Co..... 222	Juergens Bros. Co..... 233	Sheridan, T. W. & C. B..... Cover
Boston Engraving & McIndoe Printing Co.. 232	Jupp, William C..... 147	Shniedewend, Paul, & Co..... 140
Brown, L. L., Paper Co..... 219	Keith Paper Co..... 138	Simonds, A. A., & Son..... 229
Brown, L. L., Paper Co..... 221	Kidder Press Manufacturing Co..... 145	Slade, Hipp & Meloy..... 229
Buckle Printers' Roller Co..... 225	King (A. R.) Manufacturing Co..... 229	Smith, Bradner, & Co..... 151
Buffalo Printing Ink Works..... 215	Krause, Karl..... 146	Smith, Milton H..... 151
Business Directory..... 232	Latham Machinery Co..... 228	Southworth & Truax..... Insert
Butler, J. W., Paper Co..... 129	Maigne, O. J..... 157	Springfield Photo-Engraving Co..... 228
Campbell Printing Press & Mfg. Co..... 131, 132, 133, 134	Manhattan Typefoundry..... 139	St. Louis Photo-Engraving Co..... 214
Card Electric Motor and Dynamo Co..... 150	Mather's (Geo.) Sons..... 150	Stonemetz, J. H., & Co..... 153
Challenge Machinery Co..... 218, 219	McLees, Frank, & Bros..... 229	Suffolk Engraving Co..... 229
Chambers Brothers Co..... 160	Megill, Edward L..... 143	Superior Reducing Compound Co..... 223
Chandler & Price..... 136	Miehle Printing Press & Mfg. Co..... Cover	Taylor, Geo. H., & Co..... 151
Chicago Paper Co..... 215	Missouri Brass Type Foundry Co..... 141	Thorne Typesetting Machine Co..... 148
Child Acme Cutter & Press Co..... 139	Morgans-Wilcox Mfg. Co..... 153	Tower, Dawson & Co..... 160
C. M. & St. P. R'y..... 228	Morrison, The J. L., Co..... 148	Union Quoin Co..... 152
Coes, Loring, & Co..... 146	Moser-Burgess Paper Co..... 223	Van Allens & Boughton..... 220
Cottrell, C. B., & Sons Co..... 224	New Champion Press Co..... 141	Want Advertisements..... 213
Crescent Typefoundry..... 210	O'Bannon, The J. W. Co..... 229	Wells, Heber..... 215
Crutinger, C. W..... 229	Olds, P. F., & Son..... 231	Wees, F., Manufacturing Co..... 137
C. H. & D. R. R..... 228	Osgood & Co..... Cover	Weston, Byron, Co..... 240
Dexter Folder Co..... 236	Oswego Machine Works..... 152	Wetter, Joseph, & Co..... 160
Dick, Rev. Robert, Estate..... 153	Otto Gas Engine Works..... 139	Whiting Paper Co..... 151
Dixon (Jos.) Crucible Co..... 214	Paper Mills Co..... 142	Whitlock Machine Co..... 154
Duplex Printing Press Co..... 130	Parsons Paper Co..... 138	Wickersham Quoin Co..... 223
Durant, W. N..... 214		Wild, Anton..... 150
Electric City Engraving Co..... 140		Zeese, A., & Sons..... 141
Electro-Light Engraving Co..... 215		
Esamerich & Vonderlehr..... 143		
Empire Typesetting Machine Co..... 146		





LEDGER PAPERS

L. L. BROWN'S  
LEDGER MILLS  
STANDARD MILLS  
GENERAL LEDGER

BOND PAPERS

CRANE'S  
ROYAL CROWN  
AGAWAM  
BROTHER JONATHAN  
POLICY

LINEN PAPERS

ROYAL CROWN  
CAREY  
OLD TIME  
PRISTINE  
MONROE

FLAT WRITINGS

OLD BERKSHIRE  
FLORENCE  
BUTLER  
MASCOT  
PURITAN  
WORLD'S FAIR  
SPECIAL  
ST. CHARLES  
PEERLESS  
OAKLAND  
TUB SIZED, COLORED LAID  
TUB SIZED, TINTED WOVE  
ENGINE SIZED, COLORED LAID  
EXTRA PARCHMENT MANILA  
PARCHMENT MANILA  
TELEGRAPH MANILA



**J.W.BUTLER PAPER COMPANY.**  
**CHICAGO.**

THE LEADING BOND PAPER

MAGNA  
CHARTA  
BOND

WILL WITHSTAND THE RAVAGES OF TIME

MADE FROM NEW RAG STOCK \* \* \* \* LONG FIBER  
PERFECTLY SIZED \* \* \* \* FREE FROM ADULTERATION

BLUE

17 X 22—16, 20 LB.  
17 X 28—20, 24 LB.  
19 X 24—20, 24 LB.



CRUSHED

IN WHITE ONLY  
17 X 22—16, 20 LB.  
17 X 28—20, 24 LB.  
19 X 24—20, 24 LB.

WHITE

17 X 22—12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24 LB.      19 X 24—16, 18, 20, 24, 28 LB.  
17 X 28—16, 20, 24, 28 LB.      22 X 32—32, 40 LB.

THE MAGNA CHARTA BOND PAPERS ARE ALL FINISHED BY PLATING

MANUFACTURED BY

RIVERSIDE PAPER COMPANY  
HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS

SIXTH PRIZE.

Design submitted by Louis P. Rubien, 161 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., in the Riverside Paper Company's advertisement competition, conducted by the Inland Printer Company, Chicago.

A pamphlet containing the 148 designs, complete, full size, offered in this competition, will be sent by The Inland Printer Company, on receipt of 50 cents.

We have the Sole Legal Right  
to Build Presses of this Nature.

*The "Multipress"*

prints four, six or eight page papers on a Web, from  
*flat forms of type*, and delivers them folded, ready for  
the street, at the rate of 4,500 to 5,000 per hour.

It is built under patents 291,521 and 376,053 (does  
not expire until 1905), recently sustained by the U. S.  
courts in the following decisions:

December 11, 1894

July . . . 2, 1895

October . 26, 1895

and final decree December 14, 1895

as covering the Duplex Press.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Campbell Printing Press & Mfg. Co.**

5 Madison Avenue, New York.

334 Dearborn Street, Chicago.



# We not only will Write it in the Contract,

## "HAVE HIM WRITE IT IN THE CONTRACT"

WHEN the representative of a printing press manufacturer claims that his press will run as fast as the "Miehle"

WHEN he represents that it will carry a full type form as fast as the "Miehle"

WHEN he represents it as being as powerful as the "Miehle" . . . . .

WHEN he represents it as being equal in ink distribution to the "Miehle".

WHEN he represents it as being as handy and as quickly made-ready as the "Miehle" . . . . .

WHEN he represents it to be as well-made and of as choice material as the "Miehle" . . . . .

WHEN he represents that his press is equal to the "Miehle" in producing quantity and quality of work . . . .

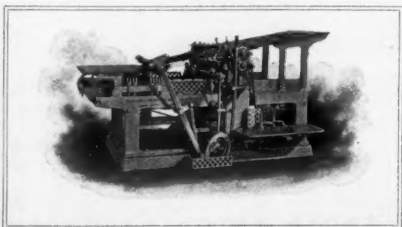
Have  
him  
write it  
in  
the  
Contract.

IF YOU REQUIRE HIM TO LIVE UP TO HIS CONTRACT, HE WILL  
BE OBLIGED TO BUY FOR YOU A "MIEHLE."

**THE MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS  
& MFG. CO. CHICAGO & NEW YORK**  
\*\*\*\*\* SEND FOR 1896 CATALOGUE

[From THE INLAND PRINTER for May.]

most modern Two-Revolutions in Production, but excels  
even the Stop Cylinder in Perfection of Product!



**Campbell Printing Press & Mfg. Co.**

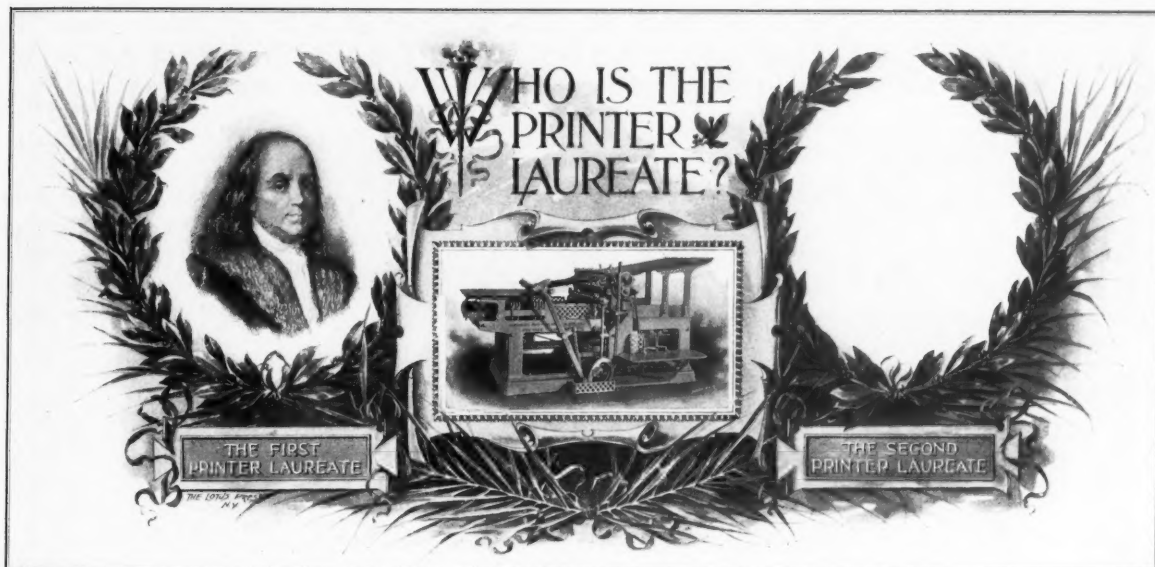
5 Madison Avenue, New York.

334 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

but the "Century" will  
Fulfill it in Your press-  
room!

This, and more, will  
the "Century" do—for it  
works at the Highest  
Speed Known—with  
Register, not approxi-  
mate, but absolute! *With-  
out* Slur! *Without* Gut-  
tering and the consequent  
Destruction of Forms!  
*Without* an Unsteady  
and Soft Impression! and  
*Clears* all Form Rollers!

The "Century" is a  
*New Type* of Press—it  
not only surpasses the



## The Country is Aroused

and the interest already awakened in the search for the Printer Laureate is beginning to assume national proportions! There is every indication that a big vote will be polled!

Sectional interest—that feeling so nearly akin to love of home and country—is rapidly developing a sentiment which cannot fail to bring the representative men of all the great cities to the front in a friendly and honorable contest for popularity, the Printer Laureateship and a “Century” Pony!

Some of the more progressive and ambitious candidates are, we understand, making known to their friends their candidacy for the Printer Laureateship. The more the merrier! Let no good man hide his light under a bushel, and may he who best deserves the Laurel win it!

Upon the votes already received appear the names of many men of national repute, and at this writing it would indeed be difficult to hazard a prophesy regarding even the locality from which the Printer Laureate will arise!

Mr. W. W. Pasko, author of the American Dictionary of Printing and Book-making, and Recording Secretary of the New York Typothetae, who is organizing the Committee on Voting and Award, reports that as yet he can give nothing out for publication. In the July number, however, a full report from the Committee may be expected.

Somewhere in Printerdom exists your ideal! Who is he? Vote for him that others may follow!

No man is too great to wear the title of Printer Laureate, and none too exalted to become the successor of Benjamin Franklin!

---

**Campbell Printing Press & Mfg. Co.**

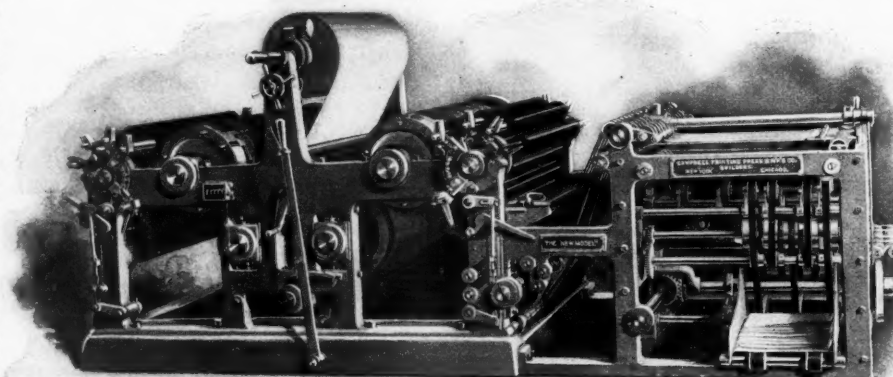
334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

1 Madison Ave., New York.

## The "New Model" Web is full of Brains!

Not *old* brains either, but young and progressive brains!

Other presses are good, but the "New Model" is *better!* It is newer, more up-to-date, and is far better adapted to the needs of today than other machines which were designed five years before!



THIS IS IT:

Those who are using "New Models" are getting better papers, earlier, and for less money than you who do not! You may differ, *but the facts are against you!*

---

**Campbell Printing Press & Mfg. Co.**

5 Madison Avenue, New York.  
334 Dearborn Street, Chicago.





# THE JAENECKE-ULLMAN CO'S.

## Monthly Communicator

VOL. 1.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1896.

No. 1.

**ANNOUNCEMENT.**

We have arranged with the publishers of *THE INLAND PRINTER* to use this seventh page of the magazine each month hereafter, and we propose to make it a medium of communication with all printers and firms interested in printing in general and our own trade in particular. We expect that in the course of time this page will be looked forward to by the readers of the paper with the same interest and expectation with which they would to their most important correspondence by mail.

We are told that there are a great many printers who read *THE INLAND PRINTER* who are not subscribers in the sense of having their names on its subscription list. To all such we make this proposition: Send us one dollar and an order for printing ink to any amount and we will have *THE INLAND PRINTER* sent to you for one year. This offer is addressed to strictly new subscribers and not to any person whose name has at any time been on the subscription rolls of *THE INLAND PRINTER*. No printer ever subscribed for a good journal and read it but that it did him a great deal of good, whether he was aware of the fact or not. For this reason we would like to see everyone of them get it, and are willing to do our part.

**C C C BLACK.**

In April we announced that purely as an advertisement we had put on the market 100,000 pounds of Superior Half-tone Cut Black Ink which we proposed to sell at 25 cents per pound in ten-pound cans or any multiple thereof, without regard to any price heretofore or hereafter in effect. The pages on which the announcement was made were printed with this ink and it was

evident at a glance that 25 cents per pound was an astonishingly low price. Printers all over the country, therefore, hastened to take advantage of the offer, thinking it was too good to last. So it was, almost, for no printing ink manufacturer could afford to make ink of the quality of C C C Black and sell it at 25 cents per pound, as a regular thing. We made the offer as an advertisement of our business and expected it to cost us something.

Some who read it thought it was a sort of Too-Much-Johnson offer and sent us an order for the smallest quantity specified, as a precaution. Most of them saw their mistake when the ink was put on the press and immediately sent in an order for a larger quantity.

One hundred thousand pounds is a large quantity and there is still some of it left. The offer holds good now as at first and the printer who sends us \$2.50 will receive 10 pounds of ink worth a great deal more. When the hundred thousand pounds are gone it will be impossible to purchase C C C Black at less than the regular price, which will then be announced.

**OUR COLORED INSERT.**

Elsewhere in this number of *THE INLAND PRINTER* appears a reproduction of a water-color sketch in four printings which is remarkable principally because it is the first time anything of the kind has been attempted with other than very high-priced inks. There is no better test possible of the quality of an ink than this which we show. In the reading pages of this number will be found an article on the three-color process from the standpoint of an inkmaker, to which we call especial attention.



# Half-Tones

(COPPER)

**12** Cents  
per Square Inch.

**Be up-to-date...**

You will be, if you use cuts engraved by the New Geleto-Carbon Process.

**We are...**

For we have the best operators, latest makes of cameras, use only the best copper, made by New York Steel and Copper Co. Lenses by Dallmeyer and Ross Anastigmat. Levy Screens. Our finishing is done by a complete equipment of the latest Royle's machinery. Send photo or drawing and get a sample plate.

ZINC LINE-WOOD AND WAX ENGRAVERS.

**Electric City Engraving Co.**

POST OFFICE BOX 311.

37-39 Court Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED IN 1830.



## Paper Cutter Knives

No "FAKE" in our methods. Best Finish, Honest Prices, WRITTEN WARRANT. Try.

**LORING COES & CO.**

WORCESTER, MASS.

## Every Printer...




**S**HOULD have a copy of *Everybody's Dictionary* in his vest pocket. This is the most useful and convenient book yet published for everyday use. It gives the spelling, syllable divisions, capitalization, pronunciation, parts of speech, and definitions of 33,000 words, besides much general information. The size makes it especially valuable—it is always at hand when needed. For this reason it is worth more to most people than an Unabridged, and it contains almost every word the average person will ever have occasion to use. Price, handsomely bound in leather, embossed in gold, indexed, 50 cents, postage prepaid.

ADDRESS **THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY**

150 Nassau Street, corner Spruce, NEW YORK.

212 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

# **L. L. Brown Paper Company,**

 **Adams, Mass.,  
U. S. A.**

MAKERS OF

## **LINEN LEDGER AND RECORD PAPERS**

For Blank Books, Merchants' and Bankers'  
Ledgers, County or State Records.

## **ALL LINEN PAPERS**


For Typewriting and Fine Correspondence.

## **BOND PAPERS**

For Policies, Deeds and Commercial Purposes.

## **HAND-MADE PAPERS.**

We are the only makers of Hand-Made Paper  
in the United States, and the increasing demand  
for these papers for drawing, water-color painting,  
correspondence and special book editions,  
gives ample evidence of their popularity.

  
**BE SURE TO SPECIFY "BROWN'S" PAPER  
WHEN ORDERING YOUR BLANK BOOKS.**

### **J. W. Butler Paper Co.**

212-218 Monroe Street, Chicago,  
are Western Agents for the Linen  
Ledger and Record, the All-Linen  
and the Bond Papers.

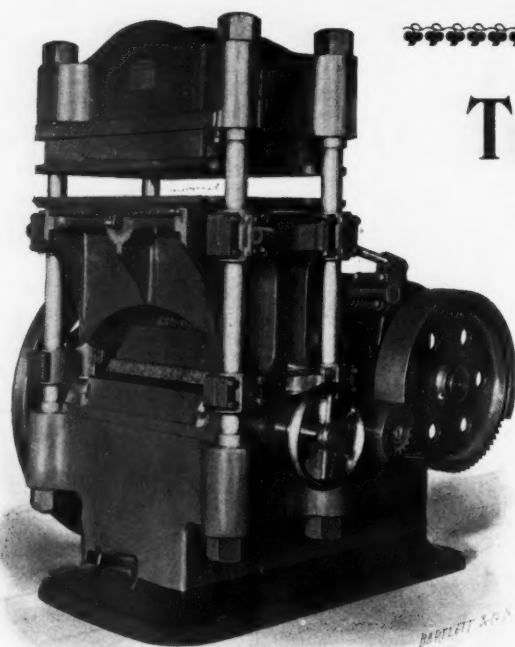
### **Geo. H. Taylor & Co.**

207-209 Monroe Street, Chicago,  
are Western Agents for the Hand-  
Made Papers.



# SOLID

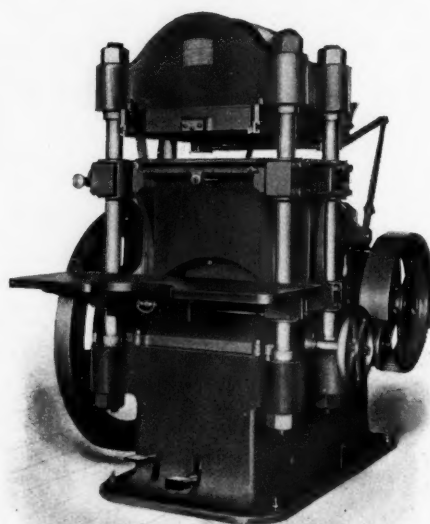
AS THE ETERNAL  
HILLS, YET COMPACT  
AND SWIFT.



## The Seybold Embosser

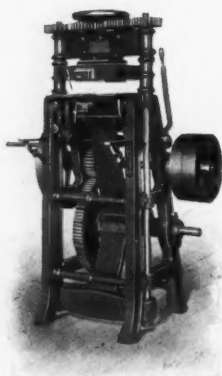
WITH INKER

— For Bookbinders' Use.....



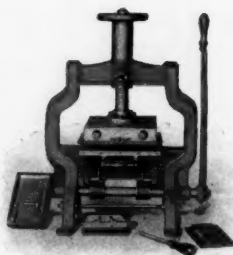
## Triple Toggle Stamper

....FOR LABEL WORK....



Develop MAXIMUM Pressure and Speed, and require  
MINIMUM Space and Driving Power.

We make every  
kind and size  
of EMBOSSE and  
STAMPER your  
work may demand,  
down to the  
LEVER BENCH  
PRESS.



## The Seybold Machine Co.

Makers of MACHINERY for Bookbinders,  
Printers, Lithographers, Paper-Box Makers,  
Paper Mills, Paper Houses, etc.

Dayton, Ohio,  
53-55 Louie Street.

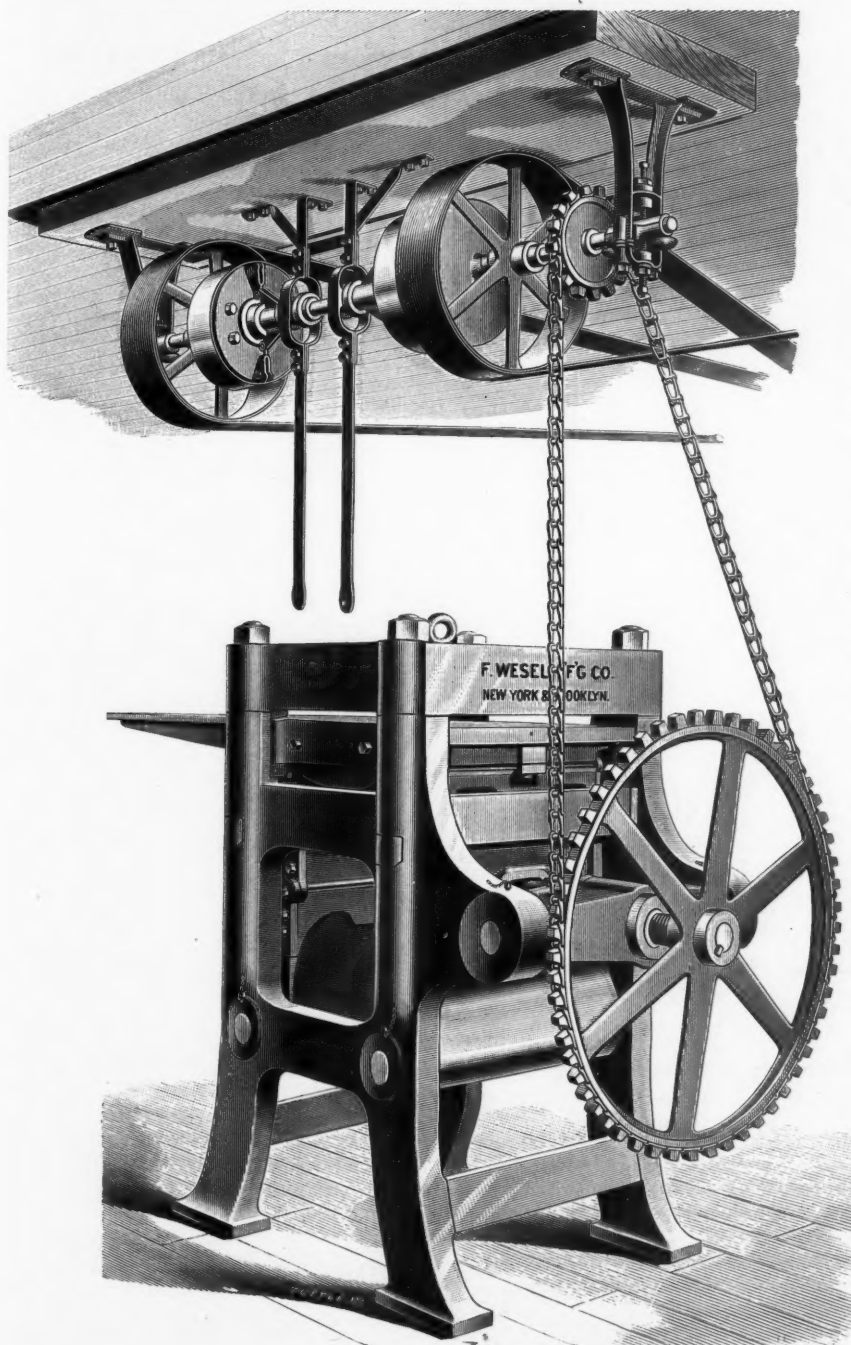
☞ ☞ MAY WE SEND DETAILS?

NEW YORK CITY,  
44 Centre Street.

CHICAGO, ILL.,  
371-373 Dearborn St.

ST. LOUIS, MO.,  
406 N. Third Street.

# ELECTROTYPERS' POWER MOLDING PRESS



## THIS MACHINE.....

will mold the largest or \*smallest forms with equal accuracy, and being of unusual strength an enormous pressure can be given without straining the press. \*\* An even impression is always secured, and by means of the gauge on the front of the machine any desired depth can be molded. \*\* The screw turns in a bush which is separate from the yoke. \*\* The press can be changed from steam power to hand power, or vice versa, in less than five minutes.



WE ALSO MANUFACTURE  
AND KEEP IN STOCK  
A FULL LINE OF  
ELECTROTYPERS'  
MACHINERY.



ESTIMATES  
CHEERFULLY FURNISHED  
FOR  
COMPLETE OUTFITS.



## F. WESEL MANUFACTURING CO.

FACTORY:

78 and 80 Cranberry Street, corner Henry Street,  
BROOKLYN.



OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:

82 and 84 Fulton Street, corner Gold Street,  
NEW YORK.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

# Wade's Printing Inks.

THE STANDARD FOR DOMESTIC USE  
AND EXPORT.

Introducers in 1848 of the first printing ink made from rosin oil;  
in 1854 of the first workable Carmine Ink; in 1860 of the first  
Royal Purple, and in intervening and subsequent years of the various  
shades known to the craft.

Manufactured by **H. D. WADE & CO.**

Uniform in Quality.

Economical in Use.

Permanent in Results.

No. 28 Reade Street,  
NEW YORK.

FOR SALE BY OUR AGENTS AS FOLLOWS:

AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS' CO.,	Chicago, Ill.
" " "	Minneapolis, Minn.
" " "	Omaha, Neb.
" " "	Kansas City, Mo.
" " "	Pittsburg, Pa.
DENVER TYPE FOUNDRY CO.,	Denver, Colo.
ST. LOUIS PAPER CO., - - -	St. Louis, Mo.
E. C. PALMER & CO., Ltd., -	New Orleans, La.
C. P. KNIGHT, - - - - -	Baltimore, Md.
MATHER MANUFACTURING CO.,	Philadelphia, Pa.



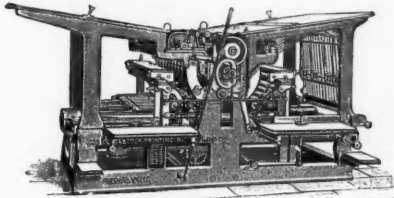
HUDSON VALLEY PAPER CO.,	- Albany, N. Y.
DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDRY,	- Boston, Mass.
FREEMAN, WOODLEY & CO., -	- " "
GEORGE M. SAVAGE, - - -	Detroit, Mich.
GEORGE C. JAMES & CO., -	Cincinnati, Ohio.
WHEELING PAPER CO., - -	Wheeling, W. Va.
BUNTIN, REID & CO., - - -	Toronto, Ont.
BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO., - -	Hamilton, Ont.
W. V. DAWSON, - - - - -	Montreal, Quebec.
CONSOLIDATED STATIONERY CO.,	Winnipeg, Man.



# BABCOCK Printing Press Manufg. Co.,

NEW LONDON, CONN.

C. A. COLLORD, Manager New York Office, 9-10 Tribune Building.

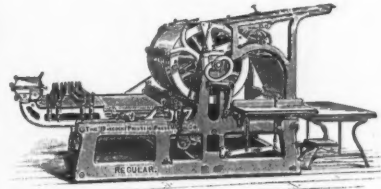


## THE DISPATCH.

Double and Single Feed. The best Flat Bed Newspaper Press made. 2500 to 3300 per hour.



Catalogue sent  
on application.



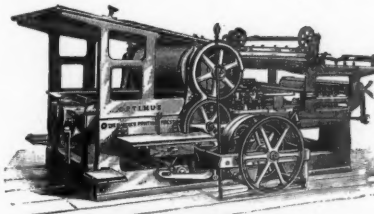
## THE REGULAR.

A splendid Table Distribution Drum Cylinder Press. In every way equal to the best.

Nashville, Tenn.  
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.

Gentlemen—We are glad to respond to your request for our opinion of the Optimus press which we bought of you February, '95. We have so far found that it is all you claimed for it. It has been in constant use since we put it in, on fine book and cut work. The past three months it has been running from ten to fifteen hours per day on a fine hardware catalogue, containing three or more cuts on each page, and it has done the work in a highly satisfactory manner. We have no trouble whatever in operating and have spent nothing for repairs. This gives the press a pretty good record.

Yours very truly,  
MARSHALL & BRUCE CO.



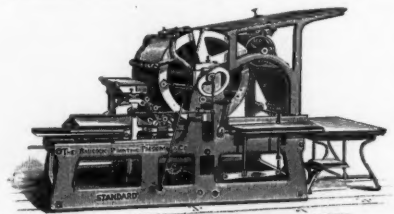
## THE OPTIMUS.

Fast as the fastest, more rigid, more good points. Best delivery ever made. Perfect Register.

Findlay, Ohio.  
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.

Gentlemen—We have your letter of the 12th inst., and very cheerfully testify to the good qualities of the Babcock Dispatch Press. It has given us the most perfect satisfaction and has qualities that are not found in any other flat bed press. We have never had a moment's trouble with it from the time it was set up in our office, and it does its work well on all occasions. There is no press that I can think of that so well answers the purpose of a daily newspaper in a city of 20,000 people.

I make this statement freely and cheerfully.  
Yours respectfully,  
H. P. CROUSE, The Findlay Republican.

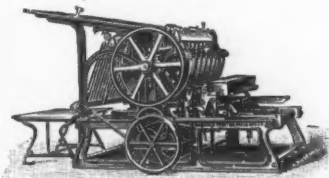


## THE STANDARD.

A desirable all round Rack and Screw Press, equal in distribution to most three roller machines.



Catalogue sent  
on application.



## THE COUNTRY.

A beautiful Press adapted to large or small country offices. Size, Six Column Quarto Speed, 1500 per hour.

### BRANCHES:

Minnesota Type Foundry Co., St. Paul, Minn.  
Great Western Type Foundry, Kansas City, Mo.  
St. Louis Printers Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo.  
Great Western Type Foundry, Omaha, Neb.

## Barnhart Bros. & Spindler

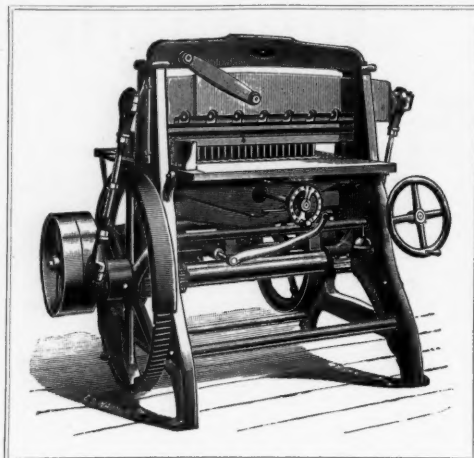
General Western Agents

183 to 187 Monroe Street, CHICAGO

**A FEW FACTS**

without varnish are more  
convincing than  
a page full of enthusiastic  
misrepresentation.

**THE BROWN &  
CARVER  
PAPER CUTTING  
MACHINE.**



**CUTS SQUARE,  
CLEAN,  
FAST.**

ACCURACY GUARANTEED.

**OSWEGO MACHINE WORKS,  
OSWEGO, N. Y.**

## **Empire Type-Setting Machine Co.**

203 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The Empire sets ordinary type. Requires no machinist, metal or gas. Simple in construction, moderate in price. Rapid and accurate in operation. Admits use of italics, small caps, and black-letter sideheads.



AUTOMATIC DISTRIBUTOR.

Thorough  
Inspection  
Invited.



COMPOSING MACHINE.

**Western Agents: A. D. Farmer & Son Type Founding Co.**

CAN BE SEEN IN PRACTICAL OPERATION AT OUR SALESROOMS, 111 & 113 QUINCY ST., CHICAGO.

# Economic

## Automatic Paper Feeding Machines

For use on....

Cylinder Printing  
Presses,  
Folding Machines,  
Ruling Machines,  
Calendering  
Machines, Etc.

INCREASES PRODUCTION.  
SAVES EXPENSE.  
INSURES PERFECT REGISTER.



OVER EIGHT HUNDRED IN  
USE ON PRINTING PRESSES  
AND OTHER MACHINES.

## Manufacturers' Agents:

Smyth Book Sewing Machines,  
Smyth Case Making Machines,  
Chambers' Folding Machines,  
Christie Beveling Machines,  
Acme and Other Cutting Machines,  
Elliott Thread Stitching Machines,  
Universal Wire Stitching Machines.



### E. G. FULLER & CO.

DEALERS IN BOOKBINDERS' AND  
PRINTERS' MACHINERY,

SOLE AGENTS,

28 Reade St., New York.

279-285 Dearborn St., Chicago.



ARABOL.

### Arabol Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF  
PREPARED GUMS,  
GLUES,  
SIZES AND FINISHES,  
PASTES, CEMENTS,  
MUCILAGES,

15 GOLD ST., NEW YORK.

**SPHINX PAD GEMENT** Which does not get sticky on the pad in damp weather, nor adhere to the tissue in copying books. More elastic and stronger than other brands. Colors are fast and brilliant—red, green, blue and yellow.

**SPHINX LIQUID GLUE No. 2** Replacing animal glue for light binding. Can be used cold, saving the gas and trouble of dissolving. No smell.

**MACHINE GUM** For use on folding and mailing machines. Ready for use. Guaranteed to last for three months. Cold water will reduce it. Does not harden in the keg.

**ACME ELASTIC COMPOSITION** The best solidified composition on the market. Guaranteed to keep sweet in hot weather and to preserve a uniform thickness.

**PRESSMAN'S FRIEND** The ideal paste for the pressroom. Keeps soft in the pail and contains no lumps to disturb the packing and batter the type. Does not swell the packing nor wrinkle the paper.

**ARABOL MUCILAGE, XX** The cleanest mucilage, transparent, easy flowing, not crust- ing at the mouth of the bottle.

**FLEXIBLE GLUE** For heaviest bookbinding. Much more elastic than ordinary glues.

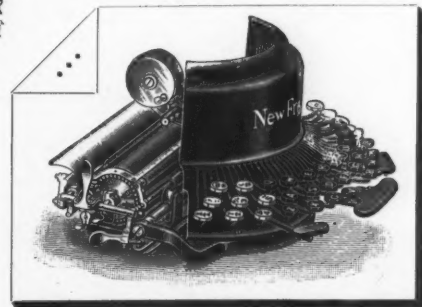
DEALERS' CORRESPONDENCE ESPECIALLY SOLICITED.



### The New Franklin

THE BEST WRITING  
MACHINE ON THE  
MARKET.

EASY  
TO  
OPERATE



...The Writing is Always in Sight...

PRICE \$75.00.

### Tower, Dawson & Co.

Broadway and Duane St.  
New York City.

DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET  
SENT ON REQUEST.....



The Celebrated  
and Unexcelled

# Chandler & Price

Not for the Least Money,  
but Cheapest in the end.  
A TIME and MONEY SAVER.

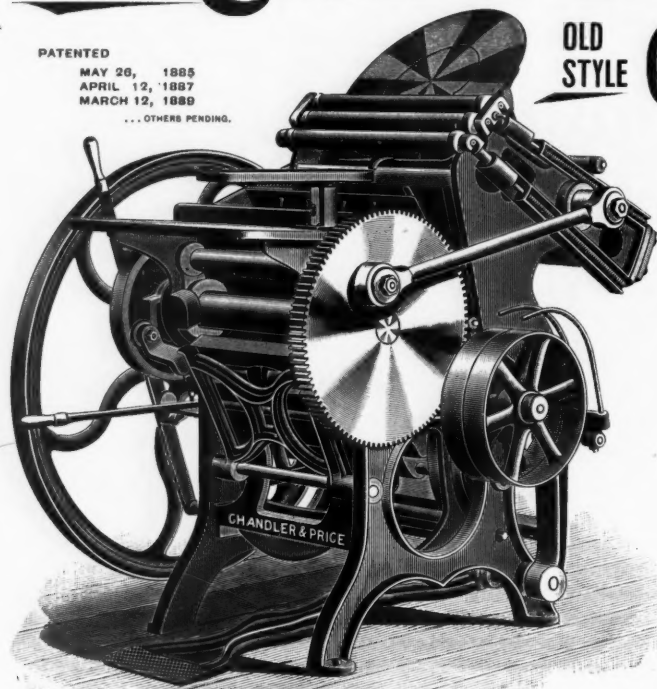
PATENTED

MAY 26, 1885  
APRIL 12, 1887  
MARCH 12, 1889

... OTHERS PENDING.

OLD  
STYLE

## GORDON PRESS



### ... SIZES AND PRICES ...

Eighth Medium, 7 x 11	{ with Throw-off and Depressible Grippers }	= \$150.00
" " 8 x 12	" "	= 165.00
Quarto Medium, 10 x 15	" "	= 250.00
Large Quarto, 12 x 18	" "	= 300.00
★ Half Medium, 14 x 20	" "	= 400.00
★ " " 14½ x 22	" "	= 450.00
Steam Fixtures, - - -	" "	= 15.00
Chandler & Price Fountain, for either size press,		20.00
Buckeye Fountain, - - -	" "	10.00

★ With each Half Medium are four rollers, thus securing superior distribution.

With each press there are three Chases, one Brayer, two sets of Roller Stocks, two Wrenches and one Roller Mold.

No charge for boxing and shipping.

All our goods guaranteed in every respect.

N. B.—None genuine without the name of Chandler & Price, Cleveland, Ohio, cast upon the rocker.

WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON.

**Over 5,000 Sold!** Not one returned to the manufacturer.

AN UNEQUALED RECORD.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS ONLY.

Buy the **BEST** at **FIRST** and thus **SAVE REPAIR BILLS.**

# 17 Supply Houses for Chandler & Price Gordon Presses.

Big Stocks, all sizes, bought in carloads, at lowest prices, always on hand.



American Type Founders' Company.

BOSTON.  
NEW YORK.  
PHILADELPHIA.  
BALTIMORE.  
PITTSBURG.  
BUFFALO.

CHICAGO.  
CINCINNATI.  
CLEVELAND.  
MILWAUKEE.  
MINNEAPOLIS.  
OMAHA.

ST. LOUIS.  
KANSAS CITY.  
DENVER.  
PORTLAND, ORE.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING FOR THE PRINTER.



Reproduced from lithograph in 3 colors by the Photo-Chromotype Eng. Co., Phila.

SPECIMEN OF THREE COLOR PROCESS PRINTING - COLORS BY THE A. & W. CO

THE AULT & WIBORG Co. —

MAKERS OF ...  
FINE PRINTING **INKS**

CINCINNATI.

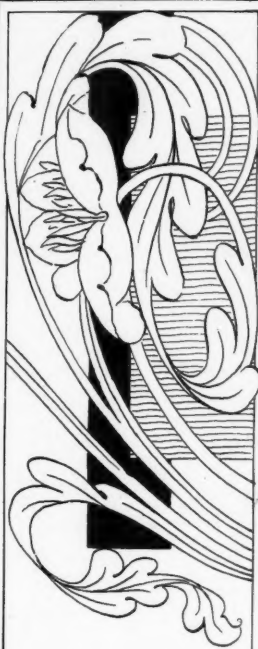
CHICAGO.

AULT & WIBORG,  
68 BECKMAN STREET,  
NEW YORK.



CINCINNATI. CHICAGO.  
AULT & WIBORG, NEW YORK.





WE OPERATE  
EVERY METHOD  
OF MAKING  
PLATES OR  
ILLUSTRATIONS  
FOR  
LETTER-PRESS  
PRINTING.



# GEO. H. BENEDICT & CO.

DESIGNERS  
HALF-TONE &  
PHOTO-ZINC  
ETCHERS  
WOOD-METAL  
AND WAX  
**ENGRAVERS**  
**ELECTROTYPERS**  
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHIC  
TRANSFERS.

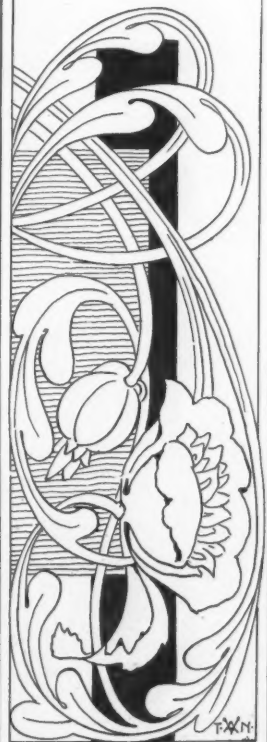
PHONE 1700 MAIN

175-177  
59 CLARK ST.  
CHICAGO



FACILITIES  
AND CAPACITY  
UNEXCELLED.

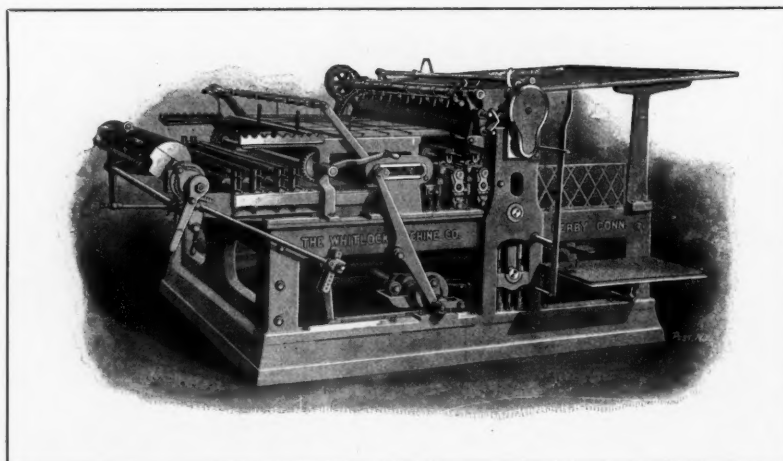
ALWAYS  
REASONABLE  
RELIABLE  
AND PROMPT.





SOLELY by reason of its general mechanical excellence and modern money-making improvements has

## The Whitlock



Won its way to the very front rank, against the combined antagonism of its older competitors.  
LET US TELL YOU ABOUT IT ! 🍀 🍀 🍀 🍀



## The Whitlock Machine Co.


**New York.**  
132 Times Building,  
41 Park Row.

**Boston.**  
10 Mason Building,  
Cor. Milk and Kilby Sts.

**St. Louis.**  
307½ Pine Street.

**ANOTHER  
BENNETT  
"LABOR-SAVER"  
FOR THE  
PRESSROOM.**

The FIRST Practical Platen Press Feed-Gauge.

 **It is a Gauge,  
Not a Pin!**

*And it means a Saving of Time, Stock and much puttering.*



PIN mutilates the tympan and wastes stock. This Gauge preserves the tympan. In using a Pin Gauge, the operator must watch the register closely; with our "Labor-Saving" Gauge, as you set it, so you'll find it at the end of any run—10,000 or 100,000—and it can be set in one-fourth the time of any gauge pin made. Brass is used in its manufacture. The device is simple. The chief part is held by the bale, consisting, in addition, of a movable tongue with a short leg and lip to which the sheets are fed. A set consists of four lengths of tongues, two of each, and two holders. Accurately made, nicely finished and packed. Price \$1.00, postpaid.

Order a trial set.  
Be progressive and up-to-date.  
Moss and motion have nothing in common.



Respectfully,

**THE ROCKFORD FOLDER CO.**

Sole Owners and Flakers of

The Bennett "LABOR-SAVERS" for the Composing and Press Rooms,

...ROCKFORD, ILL.

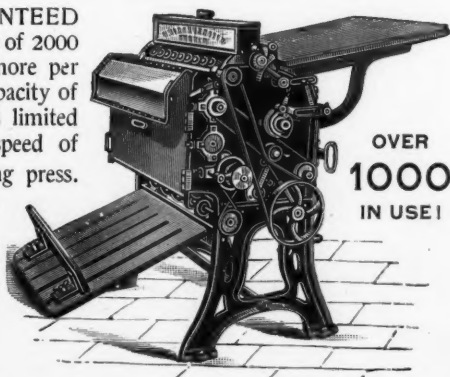


**THE EMMERICH**

**Bronzing and  
Dusting Machine**

**G**UARANTEED  
output of 2000  
sheets or more per  
hour. Capacity of  
large sizes limited  
only by speed of  
the printing press.

**SIZES.**  
12 x 20  
14 x 25  
16 x 30  
25 x 40  
28 x 44  
34 x 50  
36 x 54  
40 x 60

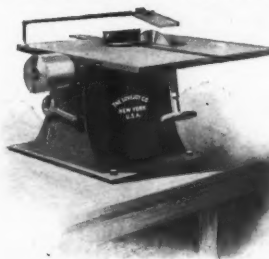


OVER  
**1000**  
IN USE!

**EMMERICH & VONDERLEHR,**  
191 and 193 Worth Street,  
NEW YORK.

Special Machines for Photographic Mounts and Cards.  
Embossing Machines, etc.

**"BABY" SAW TABLE....**



**NOT A TOY, BUT A  
PRACTICAL MACHINE.**

Size of Top of Table,  
11 x 11 inches.

Weight, 40 Pounds.

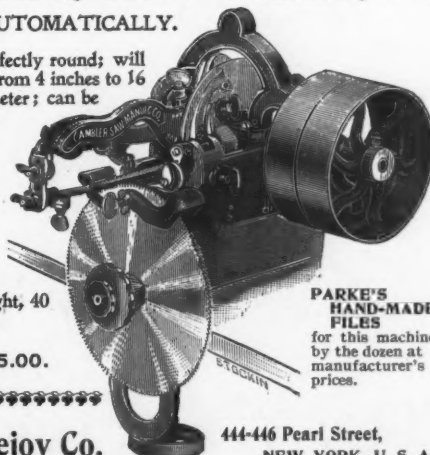
PRICE, including Counter-  
shaft, \$40.00.



**AMBLER SAW FILER....**

WORKS AUTOMATICALLY.

Keeps saw perfectly round; will  
sharpen saws from 4 inches to 16  
inches in diameter; can be  
fastened to an  
ordinary  
workbench;  
occupies a  
space 12 x 18  
inches and  
requires no  
countershaft.



Shipping Weight, 40  
Pounds.

PRICE, \$35.00.



**The Lovejoy Co.**

**PARKE'S  
HAND-MADE  
FILES**  
for this machine  
by the dozen at  
manufacturer's  
prices.

444-446 Pearl Street,  
NEW YORK, U. S. A.



## A \$5 Book

Charles Austin Bates's new 700-page book, "Good Advertising," contains 175 chapters, and is intended for business men who want more business. It is of especial value to those advertisers who are not getting good returns from their advertising.

It is largely a book of facts. It tells how. It suggests. It advises. It gives experiences. It treats upon every phase of advertising. It tells all about type, borders, display, size of space to use, amount of money to spend, mediums to use. Ideas stick out of every page.

The price is \$5 by prepaid express.

## For 50 cts.

We have taken 12 chapters of general interest from "Good Advertising," and made up a 96-page book, nicely bound in paper. The pages are exactly the size of the complete book, and the printing is from the same plates, in both instances. You can get a good idea of what "Good Advertising" is by reading this 96-page book. The price for it is 50 cents.

Each book contains a coupon good for 50 cents. If you like the 12 chapters and want the other 163, you can send us \$4.50 and the coupon, which will be accepted for 50 cents, and we will send you a handsomely bound volume of "Good Advertising." Thus, if you don't want the complete book, it will have cost you only 50 cents to find it out.

HOLMES PUBLISHING CO., 15-17 Beekman St., New York.



## Don't be Afraid

of increasing your plant now because it was big enough last year. It is a supply which creates a demand. Your trade will be satisfied with what they have until they see something better. Perhaps if you do not show it to them your competitor will. Drop us a line.

The Manhattan Type Foundry,

52-54 Frankfort St., New York.

# Presto!!

AND THE CHANGE IS MADE FROM

## One Sheet to 7-8 Inch

ON OUR

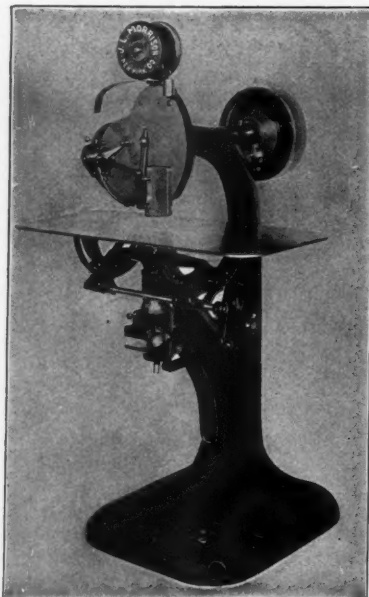
*"New  
Perfection"  
No. 7*

## WIRE STITCHING MACHINE.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO

## The J. L. Morrison Co.

60 DUANE STREET, Corner Elm,  
NEW YORK.



**Geo. H. Taylor & Co.**

207-209 Monroe Street, Chicago.

**...Paper.****Brown's  
Hand-Made  
Papers.**Only complete stock and only line  
made in United States.Greatest variety of sizes and weights carried  
anywhere.**Dekel  
Edge  
Papers.****Flat Writings, Cardboards, Book, Cover, Print,  
Manila and other Papers.****Wood Type**NEW AND  
POPULAR  
FACES.....

CASES, STANDS,  
 CABINETS,  
 GALLEYS, REGLET,  
 FURNITURE,  
 DRY RACKS,  
 IMPOSING TABLES,  
 LETTER BOARDS,  
 PROOF PRESSES,  
 STEEL BEARERS,  
 ETC.

**Patent  
Steel Furniture**WE HAVE BUT ONE STANDARD—  
THE BEST.**MORGANS=WILCOX CO., MIDDLETOWN,  
NEW YORK.****Mage****WOOD TYPE  
AND BORDERS.****HEBER WELLS,**

Successor to VANDERBURGH, WELLS &amp; CO.,

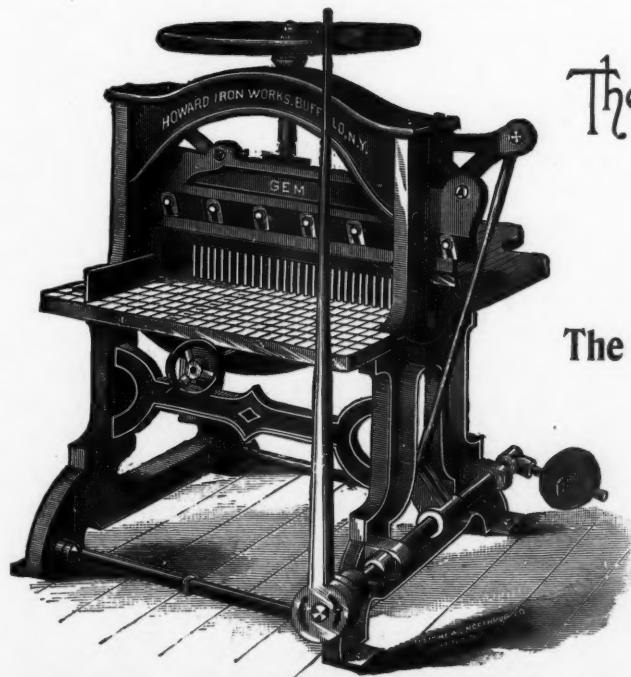
157 William St., NEW YORK.

120-122 FRANKLIN STREET,  
CHICAGO.*Headquarters for Paper  
used by Publishers and Printers.***BOOK, NEWS, WRITING PAPERS**  
of every kind.

We handle the following brands:

Parson's	Bond,	Scotch	Ledger,	Hornet	Linen,
Old Hampden	"	Royal	"	French	"
London	"	Chicago	"	Favorite	"
Hickory	"	Commerce	"	Aha	"
Titan	"	Smith's Safety Wave Paper.			Deckle Edge Paper.
Brokers'	"				

Send for Catalogue and Samples.

**HOWARD IRON WORKS, Buffalo, N. Y.****The "GEM"**

With IMPROVED FINGER GAUGE.

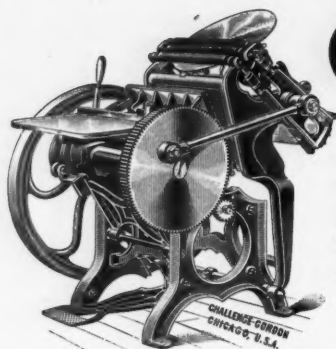
**... Price, \$175 ...****The Best Lever Paper Cutter Made.**

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

**PRINTERS'  
BOOKBINDERS' AND  
PAPERMAKERS'  
MACHINERY.**

SEND FOR PRICES.

**Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Typefounders,** General Western Agents,  
193 TO 197 MONROE ST., **Chicago.**



## Challenge-Gordon World's Fair Premium Press

Has many new features which commend it to practical men. It has shown by actual test in many of the leading printing offices throughout the country that it may be run faster on fine work than any press ever made. Printers have to figure close, and it takes a modern machine to show a profit. The **CHALLENGE-GORDON** is such a machine; it is unequaled for color work, easy to feed at high speed, and registers to a hair. **Write us or your dealer** for New Illustrated Circular.

### The Challenge Machinery Co.

FOR SALE BY ALL TYPEFOUNDERS.

Sole Manufacturers,

....CHICAGO.

Remember, during the "Old Style Era," we are headquarters for Deckle-edge Book and Cover Papers, as well as

Cover, Book,  
Document Manila,  
Rope Manila

## Papers

AND

Parker's "Treasury," "Commercial" and "Capital"  
BLOTING.

### Illinois Paper Co.

181 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.



238-240 ADAMS ST.

**CHICAGO.**

We Manufacture .  
Ledgers,  
Superfines,  
Fines,  
Bonds,  
Linen,  
Colored Flats,  
Bristols,  
Ruled Stock,  
Wedding Stock,  
etc., etc.

HEADQUARTERS FOR....

LOFT-DRIED FLAT WRITINGS, EMBOSSED  
BOARDS, FANCY PAPERS, RULED HEADINGS,  
ENVELOPES, WEDDING STOCK, ETC.

All of the above stock manufactured by our own mills. Capacity, 30 tons daily.  
Sample Book of our complete line of Flats and Ruled Headings, with quotations, sent on  
application. Small as well as large mail orders solicited.

## Round-Corner ...Cards...

EVERYBODY USES THEM.

WE MAKE AND SELL THEM.

PARTICULARS TO PRINTERS AND STATIONERS ON APPLICATION.

WE ALSO CARRY A VERY FULL LINE OF

CARDBOARDS, WRITING PAPERS, LEDGER, BOND AND  
LINEN PAPERS.

### GEO. H. TAYLOR & CO.

207-209 MONROE STREET,

CHICAGO.

## LEATHERETTE

Is waterproof and imitates leather in all grains and colors. For cut-flush covers it has no equal. Send for samples to

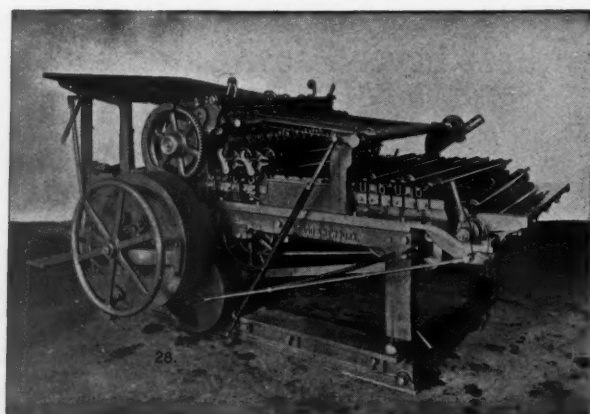
### A. W. POPE & CO.

General Agents,

45 HIGH ST.

∴

BOSTON.



## Electric Motors directly connected to Printing Presses.

No belts, No dirt,  
No gears, No noise,  
More efficient than  
shafting or belting,

Attached to any press,  
Easy to regulate,  
Practically noiseless,  
Not at all in the way.

### The Card Electric Motor & Dynamo Co. CINCINNATI.

NEW YORK,  
150 Nassau St.

PHILADELPHIA,  
665 Bourse Bldg.

ST. LOUIS,  
911 Market St.

SAN FRANCISCO, 523 Mission St.

BOSTON, 64 Federal St.



# Samuel Bingham's Son Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers  
... of

## PRINTERS' ROLLERS

Nos. 22-24 Custom House Place,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

## Bingham's Flexible Tableting Compound.

*It is as Elastic as Rubber.*





The Best and Cheapest Composition ever invented for Tablets, Pads, etc.

A material of excellence and perfection, surpassing all others. Elastic and tough as rubber.

Warranted not to Break or Scale, not to Pull Off on the Edge of Sheets, and to be Unaffected by Heat.

AFTER USING THIS YOU WILL USE NONE OTHER.



IF YOU ARE DISSATISFIED in any way with your Blank Books, have them made of the celebrated **Scotch Linen Ledger**, and you will adopt this brand permanently.       
**PARSONS PAPER COMPANY,**  
    **HOLYOKE, MASS.**


Send for Samples

## ADVANCE LEVER CUTTER


It is easy to buy when you know what constitutes a perfect machine. If you want THE BEST, make sure that the cutter you buy has all the important advantages enumerated below:

It is built of the finest materials.  
Interchangeable in all parts.  
All shafts, screws and studs are steel.  
No lead or soft metal used in the bearings.  
Has interlocking finger-gauge and clamp.  
It has figured scale sunk in table.

New style lever, giving increased strength.  
Knife dips, making easy shear cut.  
It has gibs and set-screws, to take up wear of knife-bar.  
It will last a lifetime.  
See the ADVANCE, and you will take no other.  
Manufacturer's guarantee with every machine.

**The Challenge Machinery Co.,** Sole Manufacturers,  
CHICAGO, ILL. 

Write us or your dealer for New Illustrated  
Circular and Price List.

 FOR SALE BY ALL  
TYPEFOUNDERS AND DEALERS.



OVER  
2,600 Sold.

## LITHOGRVURE HEADINGS

For Printing Business Stationery. Lithographic effects and good printing qualities. You can beat the Lithographer's price and satisfy the customer. Write us for Prices. ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁



THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.  
PAINT MANUFACTURERS  
CLEVELAND  
CHICAGO  
NEW YORK



BOSWORTH BROTHERS.  
Foreign and Domestic  
Woolens

Terms: \_\_\_\_\_

Butler Exchange.

Providence, R.I.

189



Gleason & Schaff  
THE ELDRIDGE  
THE LIGHTEST  
RUNNING  
WHEELS  
ON EARTH  
BELVIDERE  
Bicycles  
CHICAGO.  
TEL HARRISON 356  
275 WABASH AVE.



Chicago

189

Stansen & Blome,

No. \_\_\_\_\_

Pay to the order of \_\_\_\_\_

\$

Dollars

To E. S. Drener & Co.  
Chicago, Ill.

J. MANZ & COMPANY

the big ENGRAVING concern of Chicago, will furnish a handsome design for approval on receipt of order for heading. ❁ ❁

# LITHOGRAVURE HEADINGS

FOR LETTERS, BILLS, STATEMENTS, CARDS, CHECKS AND STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

PRINTERS: Here's a chance to get some of this profitable Stationery Business which Lithographers have monopolized.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

179 STATE STREET CHICAGO.

180

M

BOUGHT OF **E. E. WISWALL & CO.** INCORPORATED.

RETAILERS  
THE **J. M.** SHOE  
TRADE MARK.

MANUFACTURERS AND RETAILERS OF **FINE SHOES**

If not called for in 5 days return to

## ART STOVE CO.

**LAUREL STOVES AND RANGES.**  
EXCELLED BY NONE

Manufacturers of  
**LAUREL STOVES AND RANGES.**

OFFICE & WORKS  
RUSSELL ST. MILWAUKEE AVE & BOULEVARD  
**DETROIT, Mich.**

T. M. OSBORNE, PREST.

E. D. METCALF, TREAS.

J. S. OSBORNE, SECY.

**CAPITOL Investment Building Loan Association**  
LANSING, MICHIGAN.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$50,000,000.

**D. M. Osborne & Co.**  
HARVESTING MACHINERY  
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

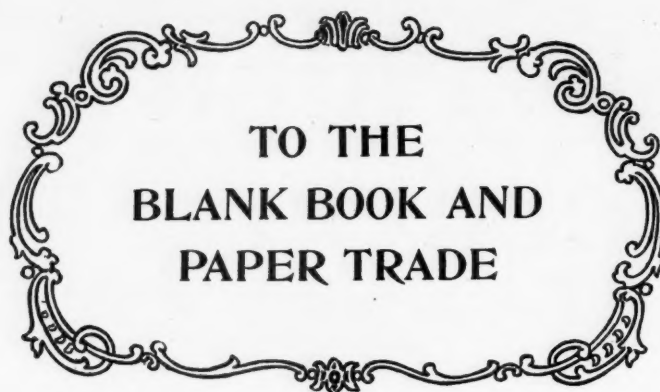
BINDER TWINE, ROPE OIL ETC.  
AUBURN, N.Y.

EASTERN AGENCY.  
C. B. KOSTERS, MGR.  
F. L. SHAW, ASST. MGR.

These headings are etched deep and will print well on writing paper of smooth surface. For additional samples send two-cent stamp for our Lithogravure Catalogue, showing cards, trade-marks, etc., in great variety of design.

J. MANZ & COMPANY, 183 Monroe St., Chicago.





Office of *The Fairfield Paper Company,*  
*Fairfield, Mass.*

*Gentlemen:*

We are making and placing on the market a first-class

**“Linen Ledger and Record Paper.”**

These papers will be designated by a watermark in each sheet, facsimile of said watermark herewith shown:

FAIRFIELD PAPER CO	1895	FAIRFIELD
LINEN LEDGER		MASS. U.S.A.

Our facilities for producing first-class Ledger Papers are not excelled. Our spring water is of remarkable purity. We ask a comparison with any brands made, and your testing will prove our skill and satisfy your judgment.

Our second-grade Ledger is watermarked:

WORONOCO LINEN LEDGER	1895
-----------------------	------

It has a strong fiber and a desirable writing surface.

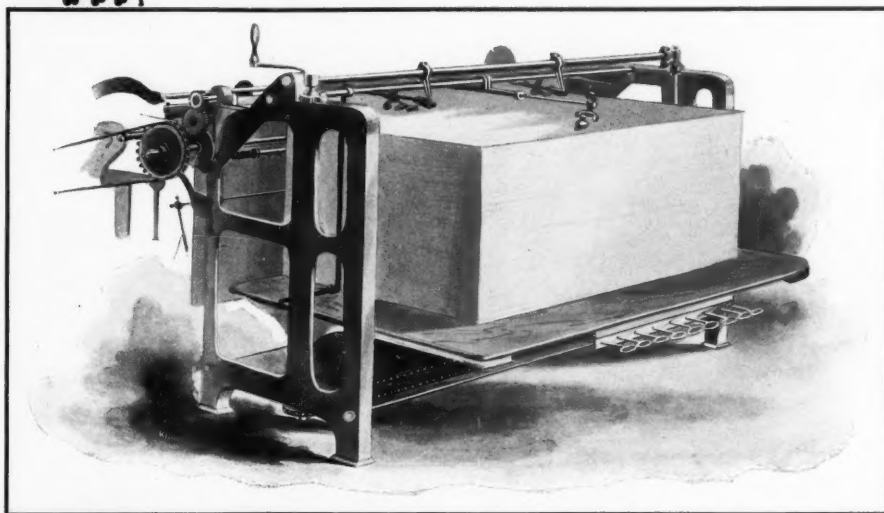
The above brands of Paper are on sale at the principal Paper Warehouses in the cities of the United States and Canada.

Selling Agents: { THE LOUIS SNIDER PAPER CO., 221 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
JOHN F. SARLE, 58 John Street, New York, N. Y.  
GEO. H. TAYLOR & CO., 207-209 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

# The "Sheridan" Feeder.

FOR USE ON  
RULING MACHINES,  
FOLDING MACHINES AND  
PRINTING PRESSES.

**T**HIS machine is the most accurate and reliable Automatic Self-feeding machine ever produced. ❖ ❖ ❖ It has only about half the number of working parts of other machines of this class, and is so simple that anyone can run it. ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖



**N**O electricity or air pumps to get out of order, but a POSITIVE Mechanical PAPER SEPARATOR that insures the delivery of but one sheet at a time, every sheet being brought to absolute register before it is delivered to folder or press. ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

A SURE MONEY-MAKER AND WORTHY OF THE CLOSEST INVESTIGATION.



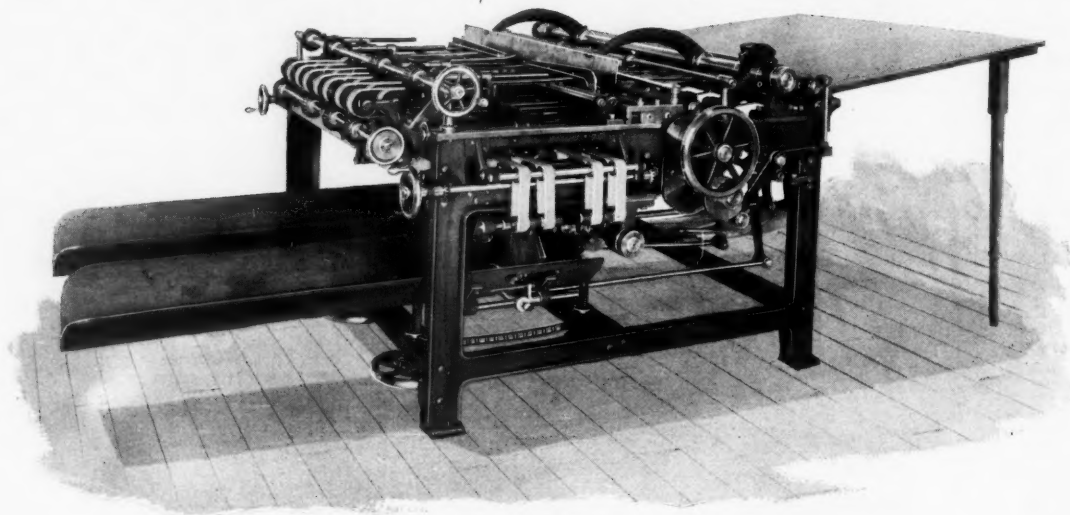
## T·W·& C·B·Sheridan

2, 4 and 6 Reade Street, ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ NEW YORK.

413 Dearborn Street, ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ CHICAGO.

Works, ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ CHAMPLAIN, N. Y.

NEW  
Double Sixteen Book Folder.



MADE BY  
Brown Folding Machine Co.  
ERIE, PA.



The New York Office  
of The Inland Printer.....  
Has Removed

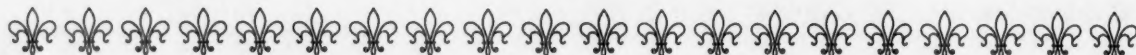


..to..



901 American Tract Society Building,  
150 Nassau Street, cor. Spruce.

J. Clyde Oswald, Manager.





# Printers'

AN OLD ESTABLISHED  
BUSINESS UNDER . . .  
A NEW TITLE. . . .

UNDER THE SAME . . .  
MANAGEMENT AS WHEN  
FOUNDED IN 1880. . . .

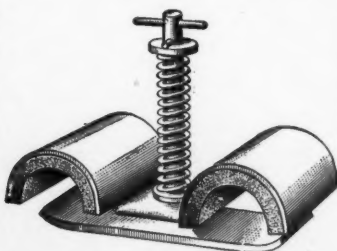
# Rollers.

The same  
goods  
produced

which have given the old  
firm its reputation for  
making the best  
Printers' Rollers of any  
manufactory in the  
United States....



Sole Agent in the United States  
for the sale of the



Meier  
Angle-Roller  
Brake.



Send for a Circular.

Printers' Rollers,  
Roller Composition,  
Tablet Glue,  
Electric Annihilator.

# 17 Supply for Hamilton's Wood Goods.

COMPLETE STOCKS, BOUGHT IN CARLOADS, AT LOWEST PRICES, ALWAYS ON HAND. \* \* \* \* \*



American Type Founders' Company.

BOSTON.  
NEW YORK.  
PHILADELPHIA.  
BALTIMORE.  
PITTSBURGH.  
BUFFALO.

CHICAGO.  
CINCINNATI.  
CLEVELAND.  
ST. LOUIS.  
MILWAUKEE.  
MINNEAPOLIS.

KANSAS CITY.  
OMAHA.  
DENVER.  
PORTLAND, ORE.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING FOR THE PRINTER.

## High=Priced Half=Cone.

This may sound strange to some in these days of competition in low-priced half-tone. It will appeal, however, to those who know that

**Good Things are Never "Cheap."**

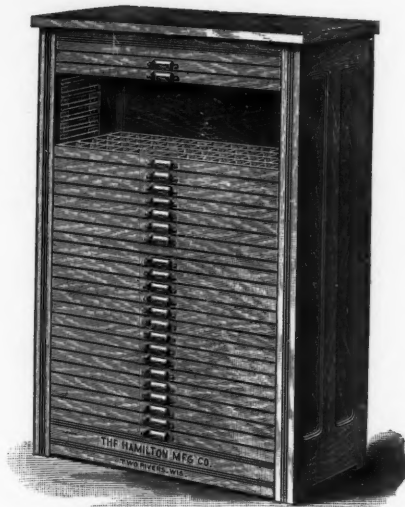
We do not handle cheap work.



E. M. GILL, President.  
G. M. GILL, Treasurer.

**THE GILL ENGRAVING COMPANY,**

104 Chambers Street, NEW YORK.



30-Case Steel-Run Cabinet.

HEIGHT ONLY 53 INCHES.

20-Case, 38 Inches high.    40-Case, 68 Inches high.  
 25 " 45 " " 50 " 84 " "

All these Steel-Run Cabinets have  
 New Departure Cases.

## That Article is Cheapest Which Cheapens Most!

**T**HE quick recognition and ready adoption of our steel-run cabinets by progressive printers is pleasing to us. They are wonderful economizers and save 25 per cent of floor space over the wooden-run cabinets. This means a permanent and constant saving in running expenses where rents are high. When combined with our New Departure Bottom—and we put these bottoms in all our cabinets—it represents perfection in a cabinet. Ask your dealer for them, or send to us direct for full particulars. All supply houses carry our goods in stock. Ask for them. See that you

*Get the  
Best!*



Sectional view of Steel Run.

# The Hamilton Mfg. Co.

## Two Rivers, Wis.



MAKERS OF

# Wood Type

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

and

## Printers' Furniture



**S**INCE the introduction of our patented Cutting Stick with interchangeable strip, we have sold thousands of them and not one complaint. They save **ninety** per cent of the cost of your cutting sticks after the body piece is once purchased. As we use a uniform strip for all sticks a perfect fit is always assured. When ordering strips it is only necessary to give length. Strips can be sent by mail or express at a trifling cost—thus freight charges and time are also saved. Write us for full particulars.

### Interchangeable Strip.

See  
Letter  
B.



HAMILTON  
PATENTED  
CUTTING STICK

WITH INTERCHANGEABLE  
STRIP.



# A Good Thing . .

Generally needs some one to

## . . Push it Along

But there is one good thing that needs no pushing. Ever since Printers and Publishers found out the wearing qualities of Superior

### COPPER-MIXED TYPE

Which is unsurpassed for its durability and finish, they usually want no other. We can furnish anything under the sun in the line of Printers' Machinery and Material, and are constantly getting out new and original faces of type, designed by the best artists in the country, sample here shown being our XIV Century. Write for complete specimens.

### Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,

183 to 187 Monroe Street,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

BRANCHES:

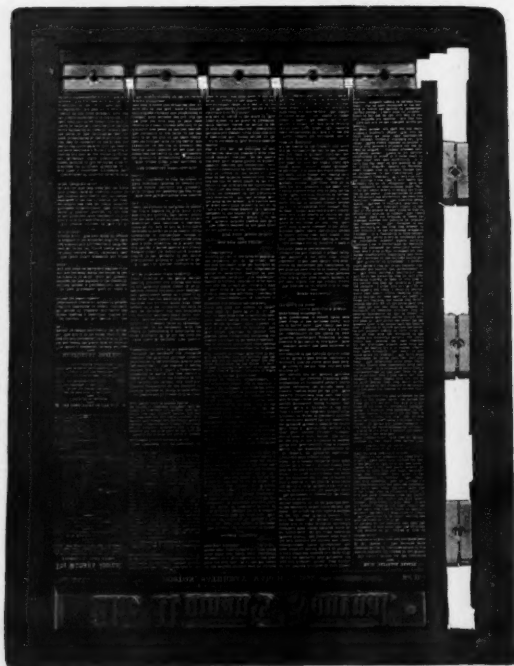
GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, OMAHA, NEB.  
MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.  
ST. LOUIS PRINTERS SUPPLY CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

### THE WICKERSHAM QUOIN IS UNEQUALED AS A COLUMN LOCK-UP.

#### ONE USER SAYS:

"We use the quoin without a foot-stick, placing it directly against the foot-slug. By this means each column is locked up independently; and working up of quads and blanks is obviated. We find the quoins entirely reliable wherever they are placed, remaining square and true; and, best of all, never letting go or slipping. We predict for them a large sale wherever their merits become known."

Price per Dozen, \$2.50. Keys, each, 50 Cents.



Made in Two Sizes. For Sale by All Dealers.

MADE BY THE WICKERSHAM QUOIN CO., BOSTON, MASS.



## Ask...

Your typefounder or dealer  
for our up-to-date

### Labor-Saving Specialties.

They lead in their respective lines,  
and it is money in your pocket to  
use them instead of the old-time  
appliances they have superseded.



Do you note  
this  
New Thing?

If you don't know what it is, you should not  
fail to post yourself without delay.

### UNION QUOIN COMPANY,

358 Dearborn St.

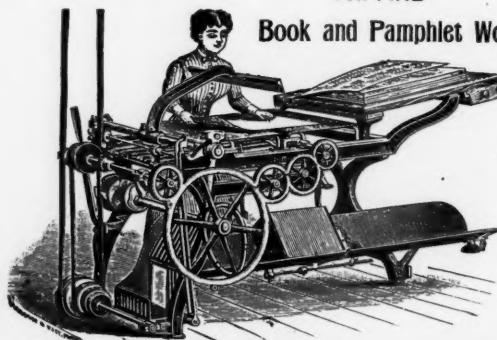


CHICAGO, ILL.

### Paper Folding Machines

FOR FINE

Book and Pamphlet Work.



FOLDING, and FOLDING and PASTING MACHINES

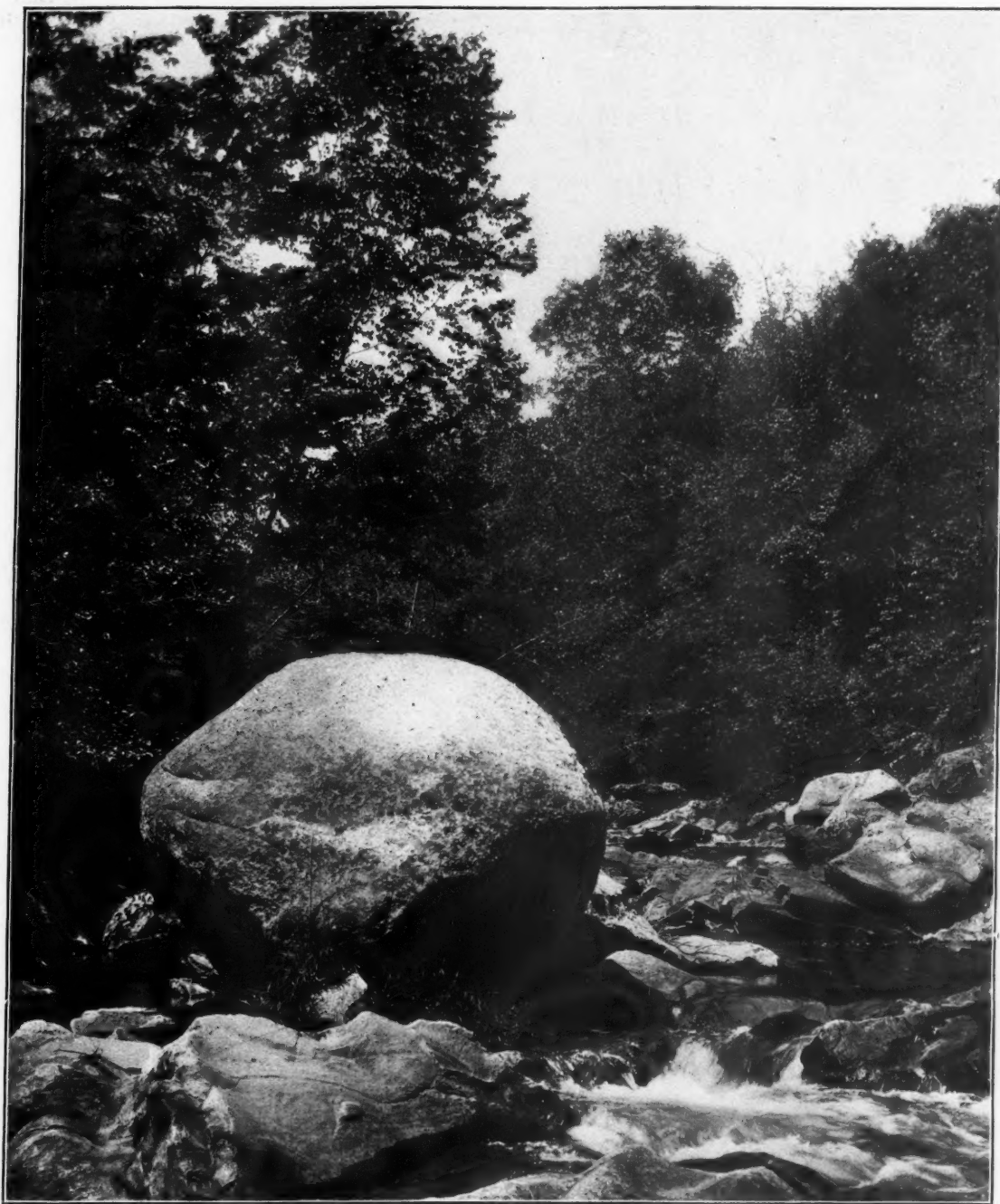
Feeding to side guides for PERIODICAL WORK.

### Chambers Brothers Co.

Fifty-second St., below Lancaster Ave., PHILADELPHIA.

E. C. FULLER & CO., Sole Agents,

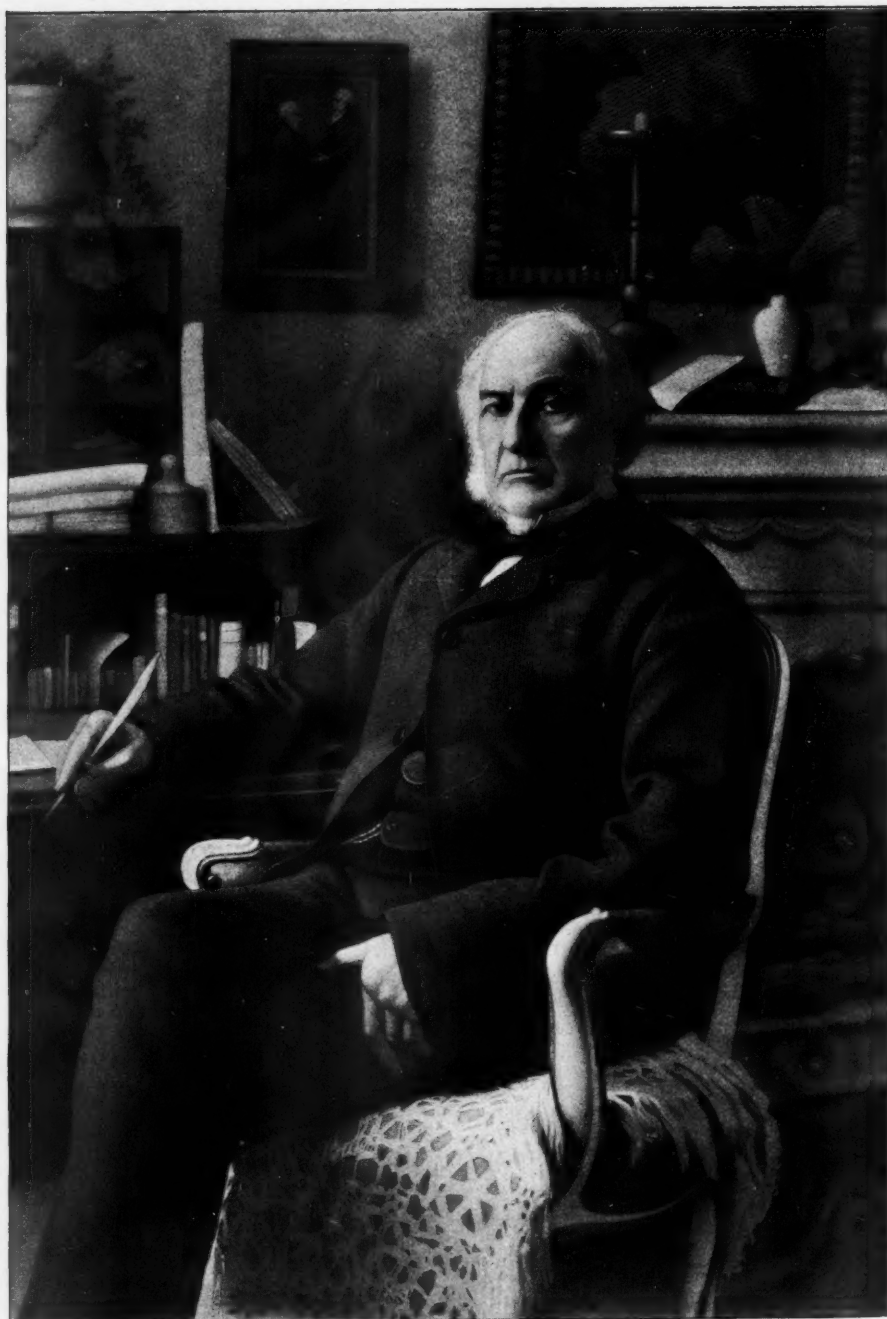
28 Reade Street, - NEW YORK.  
345 Dearborn Street, - CHICAGO.



MUNN'S BROOK, WEST GRANVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

Photo by G. A. Alden.

Half-tone by  
SPRINGFIELD PHOTO-ENGRAVING COMPANY.  
Springfield, Massachusetts.



Engraved by Wm Sartain N York

Copyright 1895 by the Henry O Shepard Co Chicago.

*Wm Ludstone*

FRONTISPIECE,  
THE INLAND PRINTER,  
JUNE, 1899.

(See page 294.)

By courtesy of the  
publishers.